

PUNCH PUTS BAN
ON ADVERTISING
OF ALL LIQUORSAction of Humorous Week-
ly Indicative of Changing
Sentiment in EnglandMOVE 'REVOLUTIONARY,'
SAYS ONE NEWSPAPERStep Believed to Mark Begin-
ning of End of Widespread
Publicity for Strong Drink

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 23.—Punch, the "pleasant jester of Fleet Street, who, since 1841, has scared the British from folly by the jingle of cap and bell, and the satire of his staff," in closing his columns against all liquor advertising after next March has brought down upon his head the execration of the brewery and distillery trades. The announcement of Punch's courageous decision to become the pioneer exponent of anti-alcoholic journalism among a host of prominent European dailies and weeklies, despite the tremendous sacrifice in revenue involved in declining beer and whisky advertisements, receives varying comment in today's London press.

The action of this foremost British humorous periodical on the side of sobriety, however, is believed to be indicative of the changing sentiment of publishers and toward a more temperate England. It is taken to mean the beginning of the end of the widespread publicity that strong drink has been afforded in the British Isles from time immemorial. Undoubtedly the consumption of intoxicants in Britain at present is greatly increased by seductive advertisements in the press, on billboards and public conveyances, and officials of the United Kingdom Alliance and the World League Against Alcoholism and other temperance leaders are gratified by Punch's new determined stand.

A Mild Sensation

Intimations have been made by the paper to those concerned that no further advertisements of alcoholic beverages are to be accepted. The contracts already made for this year and next will be carried out, and, when these expire, the famous weekly will be "dry," at least in its advertising columns.

"The decision of the management to adopt this policy, which has created a mild sensation in advertising circles," says the Standard, "marks a new departure in British advertising."

H. L. Agnew, who is chairman and managing director of Bradbury, Agnew & Co., a private company which owns Punch, declined to discuss the new policy or say what considerations dictated it. Other directors of the company are Messrs W. T. Bradbury, A. F. Agnew, E. F. Agnew and Alan G. Agnew.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, seeking further information from the advertising department of Punch, was informed that the foregoing statements were correct, and Mr. Heather, the general manager, declined to amplify them.

The current issue of Punch, just out, contains two full pages and a quarter of advertisements of beer as well as two quarter-page whisky advertisements.

Advertiser Amazed

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "Punch's change of policy will certainly be a great surprise to the public. Punch has suffered a big change since its start, when it was a licensed Bohemian tilting at everything, especially the vested interests. In mid-Victorian days it became Mr. Punch, with every middle-class virtue, and in our own day it has become rather donnish in gay and fashionable ways. . . . It drink is to be abolished from Punch's advertisements, it is also to be abolished from its humor."

The Daily Express says: "The motives which dictated this decision, revolutionary in English journalism, are a theme of universal speculation among advertisers and readers of Punch."

"Punch is biting the hand that feeds it," said one critic. An advertising contractor remarked: "I can say nothing for amusement. Beyond the possibility that Punch may have been bought up by Pussyfoot Johnson—another example of the tentacles of America in our midst—I can only imagine that the recent case in which a London periodical was held up by the American postal authorities because it contained liquor advertisements can be the only possible motive."

Always a Crusader

Another critic: "If they are going to cut out liquor advertisements they will have to change the outside cover and the name as well. One has always looked on Punch as a fair, impartial paper, avoiding politics. When it begins to touch the fringe of the prohibition question how can it avoid taking sides in politics? The Pussyfoot Johnson will certainly scream with joy."

Punch has been a crusader for civic righteousness, however, from the days of Mark Lemon, its first editor and for 40 years its guiding hand. Its contributors included Alfred Mayhew Douglas Jerrold, Thomas Hood, Thackeray, Coventry Patmore, Gilbert & Sullivan, Tennison, Shirley Brooks and others. The cover was designed by Richard Doyle, a zealous Roman Catholic who left Punch when it began to criticize the Pope and condemn "papal aggression" in the late forties.

Everything Demolished
Excepting Postmaster

Washington, Sept. 23
MAUD WINGFIELD, in charge of a small fourth-class post office at Ritta, in Palm Beach County, Fla., wired Washington today:

"Ritta post office, contents, and everything pertaining thereto demolished by storm, except postmaster. Please send complete paraphernalia necessary to open and run office again. Am fixing small house to take care of mail. Could not do anything without postage stamps and need cancellation stamps and pad and pouch lock keys particularly."

Commenting on the telegram, Mr. Bartlett said:
"Had Herodotus known anything about postmasters he certainly would have included them with scribes when he wrote, 'Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.'"

Gain in Scouts
Exceeds Tenth
of MembershipThree Million Have Bene-
fited Since Founding,
Executives Are Told

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23 (Special).—Enrollments in the Boy Scouts of America increased by 58,615 boys, or 10 per cent in the first 7½ months of 1926, making total enrollments 633,517 on Aug. 14, Walter W. Lead, of Omaha, national president of the Boy Scouts of America, announced in an address at the fourth biennial conference of Scout Executives.

A grand total of 898,969 men and boys were then enrolled as members of the organization, of whom 175,472 were volunteers, such as members of councils, Scoutmasters and troop leaders, and in addition 847 men "volunteering their full time to the work."

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"The Boy Scout ideal is a wonderful idea," he said. "The work we have to do, the opportunity which lies before us, is the extension of our organization until it forms a contact with every boy in America, the improvement of our organization until, once the contact is formed, every boy in America is brought to a complete realization of what Scouting means, is encouraged to accept its ideals as his own, and is inspired to serve his fellow men in accordance with the principles of Scouting."

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Canned Dinners
HAS THE housewife's day been a busy one shopping, sewing, house cleaning? Why not, then, step into the pantry and take down a can of dinner—prepared at home? Everything ready in a jiffy! Read about this method of lifting the kitchen burden in
**Tomorrow's
MONITOR**
Household Page

Florida Begins Rebuilding
on More Permanent BasisFuture Construction to Be More Substantial, All
Interests Agree—Rehabilitation Activities Over-
shadow All Distress Tales

By a Staff Correspondent
MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 23.—Out of the storm and deluge of a tropical hurricane the people of the lower East Coast of Florida with undaunted courage are regaining their stride in the work of rehabilitation and the realization of their vision, an American Riviera. Everywhere plans are on foot to rebuild on a more permanent basis and a greater scale.

Florida's faith in Florida and its ideal is unshaken. Its lower east coast is battered and torn, but even there there is no vital impairment. Florida is sound economically and in morale as few states are.

In three days the city of Miami, with a population of 200,000, made progress in cleaning the debris and restoring practically to normal the services of light, water and transportation. Within 12 hours after the cessation of the storm building supply dealers were besieged with orders for materials. The men took clearing ruins, women patched roofs and children served as helpers. Men and women workers experienced in relief work express amazement at the desire for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Economically Sound

Florida is one of a half score of states of the 48 without a bonded indebtedness. In addition there is an unexpended balance of \$11,000,000 in the State treasury. Florida has no state income or estate taxes has a per capita state tax among the very lowest. These facts, and above all the remarkable display of co-operation and zeal in rehabilitation, are the reasons why all Florida has the utmost confidence in the future.

Three facts were outstanding in a summary of the preliminary survey that was possible of conditions in Miami and the other larger sized communities that were struck by the hurricane. The first was that despite the duration and intensity of the storm the loss was great throughout the storm area not one of the communities of unquestioned permanence had been completely destroyed, or, at least, not one that was referred to locally as "permanent" structures was not considerable. Second that while the loss was great throughout the storm area not one of the communities of unquestioned permanence had been completely destroyed, or, at least, not one that was referred to locally as "permanent" structures was not considerable.

Mr. O'Brien had announced since the Boston Board of Election Commissioners made its first ruling in the city of Miami, that only marked "stickers" for Mr. Keene should be counted, whether marked or unmarked and wherever pasted on the ballot, that he would appeal the decision to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts asking a mandamus to compel the board to rule that only marked "stickers" should be counted.

The counting of the district aggregate ballots was concluded in the office of the election board shortly before noon today. This afternoon the board started on the recounting of the Democratic ballots cast for Governor, Councilor in the Boston end of the Fourth Council District; the vote for Democratic nomination for state senator in the Second Suffolk District, and representative in Wards 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 18.

In Boston the recount gave Mr. Keene a plurality over Mr. O'Brien of 712 votes after the 339 precincts in the 22 wards had all been reviewed. Originally in Boston Mr. O'Brien's vote had been 10,791, the recount giving him 10,621. Mr. Keene's first returns gave him 11,947, while the recount shows 12,491. The result in Revere gave him his original lead throughout the county over Mr. O'Brien.

The Corals Gables gathering attended by 1509 residents, resulted in the appointment of a finance committee, who were directed to lead in the establishment of a reconstruction fund to be loaned to people for repairing homes in the city. Members of the committee are Col. F. J. Leary, Telfair Knight and J. W. Ricketts. Plans were also completed for the replacement of trees and shrubs and the opening of schools the coming week.

A New Fellowship
It is such examples of fellowship and co-operation on all sides that gives the Florida confidence in his faith in the State. Petty differences, grudges, hatreds and enmities bred by misunderstanding have been wiped out. The words "Neighbor," "Brother," "Partner," are the expressions of greetings everywhere between strangers or friends. So striking is this feeling that a great Miami newspaper devoted a considerable portion of its scant front page to commend the community upon its new fellowship.

"Selfishness thrived here," the editorial read. "Men and their families merely maintained residences in proximity to other men and their families. They were not acquainted. The hurricane has drawn this mixed population together. Now the more fortunate are giving of their means to the unfortunate. Whatever a man gives he learns to love. The basis of a generous spirit was here. It found its expression in the aftermath of the storm."

In the addition to the numerous municipal, co-operative and private ventures for reconstruction two state projects are being prominently discussed. One would entail the use of a portion at least of the \$11,000,000 state treasury balance as loans for building especially homes and the other the enactment of a building code that would require the erection of a more substantial residence. The demolition of property was almost entirely among the small cheaply built homes. In Miami more than 5000 were destroyed mostly in the poorer residence districts.

With the exception of one large banking structure which was twisted askew and the still undamaged damage to some hotels little damage to the larger business buildings has been reported.

One of the most grievous losses are the Royal Palms, which in many places were literally twisted down. One of the first items on all reconstruction programs is the replacement of these famous trees. Miami Beach, joined to Miami by trees, causeways crossing over three miles of open water, suffered severe losses, damaged by the storm and wreckage. Both, however, have been temporarily repaired and are in use.

In Miami at most other larger cities, business houses, homes and hotels had electricity, gas and water within three days. Streets were still (Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

VOTE RECOUNT
GOES TO COURTMr. O'Brien Asks Ruling to
Have Only Marked "Stick-
ers" of Mr. Keene Counted

With the announcement today that the recounting of the ballots cast at the recent Republican primary for district attorney of Suffolk County, by the election boards of Boston, Revere, Chelsea and Winthrop, had found Charles G. Keene, of Boston, candidate on "stickers," to have been nominated, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of the county, who had been returned on the first count as the nominee of the Republicans, asked the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to issue a writ of mandamus against the election officers in the city of Boston, declaring their recount to be "erroneous and illegal."

The writ is returnable tomorrow morning. Mr. O'Brien had announced since the Boston Board of Election Commissioners made its first ruling in the city of Miami, that only marked "stickers" for Mr. Keene should be counted, whether marked or unmarked and wherever pasted on the ballot, that he would appeal the decision to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts asking a mandamus to compel the board to rule that only marked "stickers" should be counted.

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CITY MANAGER'S
SUCCESS BASED
ON COUNCIL'S AIDNeed of Civic Leadership
and High Personnel Is
Stressed at Conference

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 23 (Special).—The weak spot in city-manager cities lies in the council, declared Dr. L. D. White, of the Department of Political Science at University of Chicago, before the International City Managers' Association. "The first few years under this plan find a revolution against mismanagement and sometimes corruption by aggressive business men, who see a resemblance between the manager form and their own corporations," Dr. White said. "But after a few years these business men return to their own businesses, and let somebody else do it."

The trend of events is beginning to show that the demand from the citizens is for electing the manager directly by the people. There is a tendency to swing back to the strong Mayor plan—the preference for a local man as against an outside manager."

Continuity of Service

The demand for local managers, Dr. White said, is shown in the figures that the first managers were 56 per cent outsiders and the second appointments were 38 per cent outsiders. On arriving at these results 905 appointments were taken as a basis. "These figures," he added, "reflect the extraordinary provincialism of our American cities."

The average term of office for 339 managers in 355 cities is about two years and six months, he continued, which does not compare favorably with the four-year term of most mayors.

Dr. White declared that his observations indicated that the city manager form of government is not destined to become universal "unless adequate provision is made for effective local and community leadership, unless the tide in favor of local men can be stemmed, unless reasonable continuity of service can be obtained and a constant flow of capable men be attracted to the profession."

Reviews Present Problems

While paying high tribute to the progress made by the managerial profession and noting the great work done in establishing the same care in the handling of public funds as private or personal cash, the speaker did not sugarcoat his remarks and pointed the managers what he regarded as their difficulties and unsettled problems.

Failure to develop the art of municipal management, he characterized as one outstanding fault. Failure to develop personnel management completely was also pointed out. The merit system, pensions, etc., have been adopted to some extent, however, he said. He urged more attention to the morale of employees.

The decline of city councils, he averred, gives the city managers their most serious problem.

Spokesmen for Cities

"Shall the manager sit still in the face of rumors and charges proposed by the City Council?" he asked. "Shall he confine himself merely to observations before the council? Seeing the possible election of unfit men to the council, shall he enter the lists against them? How shall he defend himself and the administrative service against their demands for jobs? Shall he make himself the spokesman for great issues of municipal policy when he senses a total lack of constructive ability on the part of the council?"

Dr. White pointed out that while it is presumed that leadership comes from the council and mayors, practically it does not. He declared that the amazing thing to him in his visit to manager cities of smaller size has been the almost complete disappearance of political machines.

"Looking the country over, I can only conclude by saying that you are playing the game four-square in your determination not to allow politics to control your decisions and actions," he said. "The crowning achievement is the fact that you are steering clear of local elections and local politicians."

The completed hangar will be leased to and operated by the Boston Airport Corporation organized a year ago by the now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Edward T. Warner of Cambridge. Its president is Daniel C. Sayre, vice-president, Edward T. O'Toole, and secretary, Gilbert G. Emerson. This firm has bought the club house of the Aero Club of Massachusetts and has fitted it up as a waiting room for passengers.

To Begin Passenger Service
In the early future, the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., expects to begin work on a larger hangar for its own use. This concern transports the United States mail between this city and New York and is expected to expand the scope of its activities shortly, to include passenger transportation.

Among those present at today's ceremonies were besides Mayor Nichols, William E. Arthur of New York, Capt. Horace N. Heisen, commander of the airport; A. C. Titcomb, president of the New England Foundation Company; Charles A. Bassett, superintendent of construction; B. F. Billings and Richard Cobb, pilots; Daniel Rochford of the Municipal Air Board; Theodore C. Holcombe, president of the Boston Chapter National Aeronautic Association.

The Mayor picked up a sledge hammer and drove an engineer stake holding a contest with Captain Heisen in sinking the stake. The Mayor in five blows of the sledge struck his mark each time, the army commander missed his third swing.

NEW FERRY BOAT
DOCKS IN HARBOR

Greeted by the noisy salutes of a score of harbor vessels, the city of Boston's new ferry boat, Charles C. Donahue, arrived in the upper harbor this afternoon from the Fore River shipyards in Quincy, where the craft was recently launched for passenger service between East Boston and the city proper. A party of city officials, headed by John E. Carly, city engineer, made the trip from Fore River.

President's hand when he came out the door. The President took the flowers with a smile, the shutter of the father's camera clicked; his long trip had been a success.

The President held the flowers in his hand as he rode back to the train and put them into a vase in the living room. We had hardly settled ourselves in front of the big open fire before the White House collier, Rob Roy and Prudence Prim, were upon us. Four soiled feet were promptly planted in the center of the parson's vest. They have no respect for the dignity of office, and he spoils them gloriously, feeding them tidbits at the table and encouraging them in all the tricks by which small boys have found pleasure in dogs from the beginning of time.

"I once saw in the papers a picture of you selecting a saddle horse in Washington," I said, "but I have never seen any pictures of you riding him."

"It takes too long to change your clothes," he answered.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Scrantonians Visit New England



Leaders of Pennsylvania City's Chamber of Commerce "Trippers." Upper Left—Worthington Scranton, Descendant of the Founders of the City, and Chairman of Reservations. Upper Right—Raymond B. Gibbs, General Secretary. Lower Left—R. A. Amerman, Vice-President. Lower Right—Col. L. A. Watres, President. Center—Martin P. Kennedy, Chairman of Executive Committee.

State's Initial
Hangar Started
East Boston AirportMayor Begins Work at
Trade Groups Welcome the
Party Studying Boston and
New England's Resources

Mayor Nichols today pulled the lever which dropped the weight on the first pile of the foundation of the first of two commercial hangars to be erected at the East Boston Airport, the first of their kind, it is believed, to be built in the State. The cost is to be \$15,000.

In starting the pile driver on its task, the Mayor remarked that the event marked "the beginning of commercial aviation development in Boston which will surprise the entire United States in a few years."

"I do not pose as a prophet," he said, "but I say, without hesitation, that this step is the culmination of pioneer work on the part of a great many citizens of Boston and Massachusetts, which will establish Boston as a Queen of the Commerce of the Air as she has been in the past of the Commerce of the Sea."

"I am glad that I have been in the position while Mayor to call the attention of the people to the growing importance of our airport. I do not feel that I overestimate this importance."

Second Hangar to Follow

"This hangar is to be followed within a few weeks by a second and larger one, both situated in the commercial airport, which has been created and made suitable for air transport use through the recent \$10,000 appropriation of the City of Boston. With a system of lighted airways being established, these terminal facilities will give Boston a sure hold on the air primacy that it has already."

The hangar will be 80x60 feet with a main doorway 15 feet high and 30 feet wide. It will house eight small airplanes. William E. Arthur, president of the construction company building it expects to complete it in 2½ working days. A crew of 30 men on the work.

The completed hangar will be leased to and operated by the Boston Airport Corporation organized a year ago by the now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Edward T. Warner of Cambridge. Its president is Daniel C. Sayre, vice-president, Edward T. O'Toole, and secretary, Gilbert G. Emerson. This firm has bought the club house of the Aero Club of Massachusetts and has fitted it up as a waiting room for passengers.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

PUBLIC TO HELP
BUILD PLATFORM
OF REPUBLICANSMeeting Friday Open to All
Parties for Suggestions
as to IssuesDISCUSSION EXPECTED
TO BE OF WIDE SCOPEReception to Candidates on
Eve of Convention Is Due
Saturday Morning

Massachusetts Republicans have an opportunity this year of taking part in the formation of the party platform to be adopted at the state convention Saturday, for a public hearing will be held tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock in room 713 at 11 Beacon Street to receive suggestions for the drafting of the "platform" in the platform. George R. Stobbs of Worcester (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, is chairman of the resolutions committee of the convention, and will preside. It is not confined to Republicans, but open to members of all parties, although Republicans are expected to predominate in numbers.

Committee members look for an interesting session, for it is believed that a great variety of theories and suggestions will be heard. Among the subjects discussed may be compulsory automobile insurance, wet and dry issues, state control of various enterprises, and reduction of taxes.

The Convention Make Up

The convention itself will be in Symphony Hall Saturday forenoon with the resolutions committee reporting some time before noon. Members-at-large are: Wellington Wells, President; S. Maloney, Brockton; C. Hull, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Arthur D. Potter of Greenfield, Joseph Legare of Lowell, Mrs. Jennie L. Barron of Boston and Joseph T. Zottoli of Boston.

District members of this committee are as follows: No. 1, Arthur S. Gaylord, Holyoke; 2, Adolph W. Gilbert, Springfield; 3, Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge; 4, Walter E. Schuster, Douglas; 5, Harold F. Parker, Reading; 6, Willard O. Wylie, Beverly; 7, Robert S. Johnson, Lawrence; 8, William L. Parsons, Winchelsea; 9, Charles W. Eldridge, Somerville; 10, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, East Boston; 11, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis Jr., Boston; 12, Walter B. Grant, Boston; 13, Leverett Saltonstall, Newton; 14, Edgar W. Evans, Woburn; 15, William J. Davidson, Taunton; 16, Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford.

Delegates, candidates and hundreds of others will be on hand for the "night before" doings, Friday, at 11:30 in the Copley Plaza Hotel, a feature of the program being a dinner by the Republican Club of Massachusetts, for which dress will be informal. Eben S. Draper, president of the club, will preside, and there will be brief addresses by Willard W. Butler and Frederick H. Gillett (R), Senators from Massachusetts; Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and Lieut. Gov. Frank G. Allen.

On the club's reception committee are Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Elijah Adlow, Mrs. Jennie Loftman Barron, Chester W. Campbell, Miss Edith M. Haynes, Ralph Hornum, James Jackson, David Lees, Alexander Lincoln, Daniel H. Rose, Henry L. Shattuck, Wallace Tibbets, Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, Joseph T. Zottoli, Harry G. Pollard, Frederick H. Tarr, Charles H. Hastings, Richard D. Coolidge, Edgar W. Evans, Edwin W. Cottle, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Walter B. Grant, Mrs. Parke W. Hewins, Edmond Cote, Arthur Lord.

Reception to Candidates
Following the dinner and speaking, there will be a reception to the candidates and other prominent guests, and a musical program.

The convention will open at 10:30 o'clock, preceded by an hour's musical program comprising a concert by Ives Band and selections on the organ by Reg

Mining Rights of Prospector Given Support

Geological Survey Head Upholds Efficacy of Individual Effort

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 23 (Special).—The prospector, who devotes his life's activities to searching out precious and useful metals in the earth, and thus adding to the world's material wealth, received earnest recognition at the hands of George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, in the course of an address before members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, in session here. Speaking on "The Ever New West," Dr. Smith said in part: "I wish to express my conviction that extension of the leasing plan to metal mining is not warranted. The search for gold and silver, copper, lead and zinc on the public domain still continues to be a project well suited to individual effort and private initiative. The citizen of wide experience, but modest means, is still able to finance his own prospecting expedition, and when he finds a promising ledge, to carry on necessary development work without appealing to some large corporation. In short, the individual man living in the region may create a mining property in his own right."

The director of the Geological Survey suggested that the only changes that should be made in the mining laws should be in safeguarding to a larger extent the actual discoverer and bona fide developer, to protect his interests against those who wish to acquire something without effort. "My personal belief," he said, "is that the activity of the Department of the Interior can best be directed, so far as the field of metal mining is concerned, toward giving the industry aid in finding ore deposits and in opening up mines."

Deep mining offers the great hope of increasing the available supply of metals. H. Foster Bain, secretary of the institute, asserted in the course of a paper on "Future Demand for Minerals."

"It is a matter of developing methods of finding and working such ores at a price the world can pay," he declared, and added that, "clearly the world is coming to depend on minerals rather than on the products of the plant and animal kingdoms. The increasing dependence on minerals and the larger individual consumption of them is most striking in the United States."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. J. Maguire, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Milton Taylor, Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. G. E. E. Stewart, Glasgow, Scot.; Mrs. Christina Wright, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Bertha V. Wright, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Grace Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; Miss G. A. Aschett, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Carrie L. Gambau, Reading, Pa.; Elizabeth Rickley, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Fannie B. Harlow, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Katherine Reid, Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. Irma L. Nohr, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. John A. L. Julian, Marblehead, Mass.; John A. L. Julian, Marblehead, Mass.; Mrs. Josephine Warren, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Mrs. John Dwight, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. Mabel M. White, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mrs. M. H. Penwell, Fana, Ill.; Francis Wiseman, Worcester, Mass.; Jessie L. Smith, Dayton, O.; Nina M. With, Dayton, O.; Agnes M. Titus, Hartford, Conn.; Clara Siddall, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert E. Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.; Charles K. Snell, Schenectady, N. Y.; De Witt S. Snell, Schenectady, N. Y.; Live A. Ready, Lenoire, Pa.; Arthur Ball, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Anna B. Spriggs, Maplewood, N. J.; Frank D. Jackson, Maplewood, N. J.; Mrs. P. W. Schmidt, Maplewood, N. J.; Mrs. Ethel M. Glinbach, East Lansing, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, Newmarket, Can.; C. I. McDonald, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. C. B. Withers, Tacoma, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall M. Baugh, Toledo, O.; Lucy Hugh, Portland, Ore.; Mr. and Mrs. Paulsen, Denver, Colo.; Alfred A. Ferguson, Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Jane Hall, Winnipeg, Man.; Mabel Ferguson, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. H. Skillings, Malden, Mass.; Mrs. E. A. Grew, Malden, Mass.; Miss Pearl Richardson, Malden, Mass.; Mrs. Agnes J. McArthur, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Christine H. Reynolds, Frankfort, Ky.; Marietta Jackson, Frankfort, Ky.

YOUNGEST OPERA STAR AIDS YOUNG MUSICIANS

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Marion Talley, youngest member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has repaid in part the obligation owing her Kansas City friends who helped her to win success, by singing at a benefit in Convention Hall. All expenses were assumed by Miss Talley, and the proceeds of \$11,505 will go toward a fund for educating young musicians of the city.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Fulfillment of Scriptural Promises," by Salem Andrew Hart, C. S., member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Plan of the Women's City Club of Boston, St. James Hall, 7:45.

First meeting of National Association of Coast Accountants, Boston, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, dinner, 6.

Free tour, Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Baseball, Pittsburgh vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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- What was President Coolidge's boyhood aim?
Why were lighted streets opposed in Germany in 1826?
What was Lincoln's concept of loyalty?
Mt. Sinai is a mass of what kind of rock? What color?
How are tickets to the Army-Navy football game obtainable?
What has the liquor law done for Quebec?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

PRESIDENT'S POETRY TASTES RUN TO WHITTIER AND BURNS

(Continued from Page 1)

"Did you ride when you were a boy?"
"Yes, all farm boys ride. I rode constantly. I liked it."

"Did you play tennis, baseball, or swim in the old swimming hole?"

"I played tennis and baseball. Around where I lived there was no old swimming hole. I have played golf only a little. I think it is a fine method of relaxation for men in business life, but like everything else appealing to some large corporation."

"My favorite exercise is walking. I can step out into the street at any minute and I think a good brisk walk is unexcelled as a form of relaxation and restoration."

"Formerly I went to the theater some," he continued, "I have had little opportunity to do so since the time I became Lieutenant-Governor. In my Massachusetts days I was constantly attending banquets and making speeches in the evening, so that if I had a night I preferred to stay at home. While I enjoy the theater now, I find that it tires me so that I feel the effects of it the next day. I do not know why this should be so. Perhaps it is because I have to sit in a box, which to my mind is not nearly so comfortable as occupying a seat on the floor."

"It is hard to say whether one kind of music interests me more than another. Perhaps what might be designated as martial and patriotic music has the greatest fascination for me."

"I have always liked to read poetry. My own mother was very fond of it. She read Tennyson a great deal, and Scott. In my boyhood I found the poems of Scott very interesting, and read them so much that I could recite long passages from them. Later I knew a great deal of the poetry of Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley and Rudyard Kipling. My Grandmother Coolidge gave me a complete set of Shakespeare, which I read, and I studied some of his works while in college. Milton always had a fascination for me, and for many years I read some of 'Paradise Lost' each night before I went to sleep."

Likes Whittier and Burns

"There is a literary finish to the poems of Lowell which I have very much admired. But I should say that Whittier and Burns have given me more real pleasure than any other great masters of verse because they have written about the life which I lived when I was a boy."

"The Cotter's Saturday Night," though dealing with a foreign land, has a flavor to it that is best passages and a deep religious fervor that reminded me of the teachings of my Grandmother Coolidge, while 'Snowbound' is a complete description of what is best in rural New England life."

"I have little time to read books and magazines, except those things that bear on problems that are before me for solution. I read extracts from many newspapers which are daily clipped out and laid before me, mostly concerning public questions."

"I am not a reader of fiction, and I do not read novels, and I do not read comic books, and I do not read anything that is not of a serious nature."

"I asked whether he had any favorite character in history."

"It is difficult for me to visualize a favorite historical character," he answered. "Men have so many different angles. One's admiration for ability and another's for courage so that it is hard to say which is a favorite. To me, however, Washington rather more completely holds that position than any other. Very close to him would come Lincoln. But all of the great figures who have been men of accomplishments are interesting, some as soldiers, some as statesmen, some as teachers. I doubt if there is any greater man. But Washington had that rare combination of a great soldier, a great statesman, a great patriot, and a great character. A careful study of all his life makes it difficult to come to any other conclusion than that you can pronounce it all good."

"Does your reading of history and the inside view you are now getting of the world in the making give you the feeling that the world is growing better?"

"Assuredly," he said, "the standards of society have been constantly rising and the standards of commercial and industrial life are undoubtedly higher than they have ever been. There seems to me to be a growing disposition to observe better standards also in international relations. The present complexity of civilization could not be maintained except by people of strong moral fiber."

"Of course the increase in wealth in this country has been phenomenal. When I hear it said that the boys who are born into well-to-do homes are handicapped by that fact, I do not agree. The only handicap that wealth gives to boys is in removing the necessity for hard work. Nobody accomplishes anything in this world unless he works. There is no reason why a boy who has parents who are able to support him and meet the expense of his education should not work. I should hate to think that for one generation to be a success was a necessary handicap on the succeeding generation. It is my opinion that if a careful survey were made, it would reveal that fully as large a proportion of boys that come from well-to-do families make a success as

responsibility which they are under fairly to interpret the actions of the Government to their constituents."

"How in the world do you find time to shop, or to see your doctor or your dentist?"

"I do not find time to do any shopping. Such things as I may need are brought to the White House, outside of my selections."

The White House physician comes to see me at breakfast time and at dinner time. His attention is mostly confined to looking at me, inquiring if I am all right, and finding out that I am."

"My vacation has done me a lot of good," he continued. "I am in first class physical condition, and while the work of the Executive increases every year, it is not beyond the capacity of one man to discharge. There is no reason that it can be made more difficult. The people accept no substitute for the President. In my own experience I have found it most helpful to find out what the constitution and law require the Executive to do and confine myself to doing that. Presidents are broken down by the outside enterprises. Traveling about the country, making speeches, undertaking to furnish inspiration and leadership for all the good causes in the land, are some of them."

A Good Plan

"Then again, the President ought to perform no details that can be turned over to subordinates. It is a good plan to let the members of the Cabinet run their departments and the heads of the other independent executive commissions run their departments. This does not mean that there should not be constant conference and exchange of views with advice and direction, but that the details should be left to others to execute."

"I try to remember that there is only one ex-President living."

"But there must be times when the work becomes very irksome," I said.

"There are such times," he answered. "In the United States is no different from any other citizen. From my own experience and observation I have come to the conclusion that it is rather natural for all of us in whatever state we find ourselves to wish we were in some other. I pointed out to me the desire to better their position. I have most of the time felt the same way myself."

When I was a boy at home I wanted to do something else besides work on the farm, but this disposition has still followed me. I have a good deal through all the changes I have experienced, and even now Mrs. Coolidge and I say to each other sometimes that we wish we could go home. From this I have come to the conclusion that in whatever position we may find ourselves, other people are not any better off than we are. We only think they are. Contentment is a very difficult lesson for Americans to learn. I do not say we ought to be satisfied, but I have come to the conclusion that most of us are about as well off as we can be. A change would not make us feel any better. More money would not satisfy us."

"What will you do when you leave office?"

"I have never given any thought as to what I might do after I leave public life. I have a farm in Vermont on which I feel confident I could support myself and my family. My old law office is in Northampton, Mass., and I am not worried about the future."

"But there must be some pretty big worries in the present. Do they interfere with your sleep?"

"Problems Wake Him

"I have never had any trouble about going to sleep. But unsolved problems wake me up early in the morning. The more pressing they are, the earlier they wake me. There is a great deal of consolation to be derived from knowing that you have done your best and that worrying about your problems will not help in their solution."

"The presidency has its very pleasant aspects," he concluded. "Perhaps the most enjoyable part of the President's duties consists in meeting the people in the ordinary walks of life with whom he comes in contact. It is by that method in my own case, and the life of my youth, I keep in touch with the needs and ideas of the public. There is, of course, a great sense of uplift and support in the knowledge that one has behind him the confidence and friendship of the people of a great nation."

"Beyond that there is the inspiration of religious faith. I have always attended church regularly when I could, but there being no organized church in our town when I was a boy, I had not joined a church. After I became President, the First Congregational Church of Washington, without consulting me, voted to make me a member. I was pleased that they took such action, and, of course, accepted the election to membership which they offered me. My boys joined the church at an early age, and my wife had long been a member of the church."

"It would be difficult for me to conceive of anyone being able to administer the duties of a great office like the Presidency without a belief in the guidance of a divine Providence. Unless the President is sustained by an abiding faith in a divine power which is working for the good of humanity, I cannot understand how he would have the courage to attempt to meet the various problems that constantly press upon him from all parts of the earth."

Laying Aside Partisanship

"It is not difficult," the President replied. "The atmosphere of the White House does not lend itself to petty partisan decisions. Of course I am a thorough believer in the principles of my own political party. But to suppose that any great political party is the sole repository of all the knowledge and all the wisdom of the country would be arrogant bigotry."

"It is the duty of the President to serve the whole people. A narrow and bitter partisanship is a distinct handicap to any person in the discharge of the functions of public office. We carry on our Government under a two-party system. While bitterness and bigotry are to be deprecated, an enlightened interest in party affairs is to be commended. The only remedy for a narrow partisanship is a wider knowledge of and interest in public affairs. We are not so much in danger of misdirected party zeal in this country as we are from the indifferent citizen who fails to discharge the obligations of his citizenship at the primaries and in the final elections. If those who are qualified to vote will diligently and prayerfully perform their duty, the Government of our country will not cease to be wisely and safely administered."

"There are a lot of little questions which people wonder about," I said. "They are almost trivial to ask. But as long as human nature remains as it is the people are going to be interested in very trivial personal things."

"Anybody who has lived in a small town knows that," the President chuckled. "Go on with your questions."

"Well, for example, it is said that even very experienced public speakers always feel nervous before beginning an address; do you?"

How It Feels to Talk

"It is always something of a strain to make an address. But now in appearing before an audience I do not feel much nervousness."

"How does your hand feel when you have shaken hands with hundreds of people?"

"Any part of the body which is given unusual exercise adapts itself to the conditions. I shake hands with so many people every day that my hand has become toughened and it does not get tired nor subject me to any discomfort."

"Do you like the Washington press correspondents?"

"I do. I have found them active, industrious and accurate. They are a body who appreciate the public re-

AIR NAVIGATOR'S COURSE GUIDED AS SHIPS AT SEA

Radio, Beacons, and Ports Are Embraced in Government's Program of Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Accomplishments of the first six weeks of activity under the Air Commerce Act are reviewed in a summary published by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, outlining progress in furnishing aid to air navigation, and plans for extension of the system of federal co-operation with commercial aviation interests.

Under the direction of William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, a promising start has been made in the program to extend to the air pilot the same help that is available to ocean navigators. Lighting of airways, establishment of adequate weather communication systems between stations, construction of radio beacons, maintenance of telephones, and adequate regulations for flying are the immediate objectives of the department.

Its program also emphasizes the building of adequate landing fields, and an attempt is being made to stimulate interest in the building of municipal airports to attract air traffic to large cities.

Airworthy Craft Sought

The purpose of the act, as seen by Mr. MacCracken, is to assure "not only physical aids to the actual navigation of aircraft, but airworthy craft, of qualified pilots, the definite development of the aircraft industry, of airways and business therefrom."

Rapid development of commercial air transportation depends upon increasing the factor of safety, it is pointed out, and reducing the overhead expenses of commercial aviation operators. The adequate lighting of airways, so that flying need not be restricted to the daylight hours, is an important adjunct to routing of airways and adequate charting of routes.

One of the most important duties of the new division is preparation of regulations as provided in the Air Commerce Act. The new regulations are now being drawn up at a series of conferences among experts in every branch of aeronautics, and will be promulgated by the end of the year, it was stated.

2041 Miles are Lighted

The projects which have received attention during the first six weeks of Mr. MacCracken's administration are listed as follows:

Lighting.—Of the 9475 miles of airways now in operation or proposed for the near future, 2041 miles of the transcontinental route are already lighted. For the calendar year 1926, it is proposed to light approximately 1287 miles of the remaining 7434 miles of unlighted airways.

"With the complete lighting of any airway, night service can be inaugurated and it is then the real test of profitable operation can be made as flying by night permits making full use of the advantages that the airline offers," it was stated.

Radio beacons and phones.—It is planned to install radio beacon towers at 200-mile intervals along the airways, which will transmit sig-

nal to the pilot during his whole progress along the route.

Weather Service.—Acting on the advice of the aeronautics branch, the weather bureau will establish by the end of 1926 22 new "upper air" stations, where trained personnel will furnish air pilots current weather information and forecasts adapted to their needs. Present needs are being served by a net of 50 weather bureau offices and 27 "upper air" stations distributed along the airways.

Airports: General information on construction and equipment of municipal airports has been prepared for distribution.

Mr. MacCracken expressed confidence that with the Government offering every assistance, commercial flying will increase notably during the next year.

"Airways must naturally follow first the flow of principal lines of business. As these airways develop there will doubtless be 'feeder' airways from communities of lesser importance," the survey predicted.

Permanency of Routes

"Past experience indicates that air mail alone is insufficient to support such service. With night flying made possible and extension of existing routes the whole advantage of the airplane will be available and it should be expected that with the public realization of the air mail value and paying loads will be forthcoming."

"Much of the advantage of the airplane is lost when the routes are flown in daylight hours only and the cost of lighting an airway is so great that it is not sufficient merely to select a line of cities and proclaim an airway."

"As flying increases in volume the airway will be used by private owners and by operators of various kinds of air services, such as special trips, photographers, news agencies, etc. These will, too, need the same navigation aids as the transport operators and such flying will, also, follow the flow of trade."

Protection of the public against

POSTAL SERVICE ECONOMY CITED

Departmental Honesty and Efficiency Praised by Outside Officials

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23 (Special).—Tributes to the faithful service of the Nation's army of 363,000 postal workers have come from varied and disinterested sources at the annual meeting here of the National Association of Postmasters. Aside from the commendation of his co-workers by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, there were statements of high officials not connected with the postal service.

Col. D. P. Quinlan, special assistant to the chief co-ordinator, Federal Business Association, explained it was the task of the association, representing President Coolidge, to keep check on Government departments and agencies to avoid waste and duplication of work, and added:

"We have found less to correct and a higher efficiency in the Postoffice Department than any other division of the Government. The department practices the utmost economy, both in the use and the purchase of supplies."

Sam A. Baker, Governor of Missouri, declared the postal service steadily had been built up with succeeding administration and that the service had been a material aid in advancement of the Nation.

E. C. Ellis (R.), Representative from Missouri, said the contract with postal workers both at Washington and his home district had been of a most satisfactory nature, and that the workers merited even more recognition than they had received from Congress.

Protection of the public against

fraudulent use of the mails is now the principal task of post-office inspectors, said Rush D. Simmons, chief inspector, Washington. The small amount of fraud within the service itself required but little of the time of the inspectors.

Detection of illegal schemes of concerns and individuals seeking to profit at the expense of the public, he said, was being done effectively by a comparatively small force. Mr. Simmons appealed for public co-operation in discouraging fraudulent use of the mails through furnishing the inspectors with information that would lead to arrest, conviction and punishment of the guilty.

Among large cities showing gains in postal receipts in the fiscal year ending June 30, over the previous year, Baltimore stood first with an increase of 24 per cent. Kansas City was second with a gain of approximately 16 per cent. Philadelphia was third and Buffalo fourth with increases of 13.15 and 12.95 per cent, respectively. In per capita expenditures for postage in the last year, Kansas City was first, the amount for this city having been \$3.66. Next in rank stood Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati.

ODD FELLOWS MARCH IN COLORFUL PARADE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Color and music abounded in the parade of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at its auxiliary week approximately 35,000 men and women marched in one of the most elaborate processions witnessed here this year.

The spectacle was one of the features of the 102nd annual convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Members of the various lodges of this country, Canada, Mexico and other nations were in line.

NEW GENERALS NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Harry A. Smith has been named by President Coolidge to be a major-general in the army.

Col. Herbert O. Williams to be a brigadier-general.

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GENEVA REPORTS ON RESERVATION BY AMERICANS

Fifth Point Still Stumbling-
block to Entry into the
World Court

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—The United States Senate's fifth reservation on its entry to the World Court was the stumblingblock to the acceptance of the United States' application, according to a conference of the states signatory to the court statute, which has been sitting in Geneva and which has now made its report. The reservation which declares that the court "shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has, or claims an interest" caused all the trouble.

It was felt that if this were accepted it would be equivalent to giving the United States a veto over the Council or the Assembly of the League in asking the court's opinion. The Council, it was argued, would never know when the United States might assert it had claims or interest in a question on which it was desired to obtain an advisory opinion from the Hague court. Thus problems of great importance might either be held up or be prevented from coming before the court to the detriment of the good relations of states desiring arbitration on such questions.

No Responsibilities

Moreover, the United States having taken none of the responsibilities attaching to the Council for carrying out a decision, could not expect to be placed in this privileged position. Indeed, it is pointed out that if the United States entered the court on terms of equality with other states signatories, it would still have the advantage of having no responsibilities under the covenant, and it was felt accordingly that no more than a position of equality could be offered to the United States.

The states signatories in their reply to the first part of the fifth reservation, point out that Articles 73 and 74 of the rules of the International Court provide for the American demand for publicity, since it is clear that notice must be given to all states adhering to the Court before an advisory opinion is rendered. The states signatories are prepared at the same time "to study with the United States the possible incorporation of certain stipulations of principle on this subject in a protocol of execution, such as is set forth hereafter, notably regarding the rendering of advisory opinions in public."

Distinguishing Between Opinions
After pointing out that the second part of the fifth reservation makes it convenient to distinguish between advisory opinions asked for in case of disputes to which the United States is a party, and opinions in which the United States does not claim an interest, the signatories suggest that regarding the disputes to which the United States is a party, it seems sufficient to refer to a jurisprudence court, which has already had occasion to pronounce upon a matter of dispute between a state member and a state not belonging to the League. This is a reference to the court's refusal to give an advisory opinion on the Eastern Carrelia dispute, when Russia refused to be a party to obtaining an advisory opinion from the court.

In regard to the Senate's demand for a position of equality with state members of the League as far as the statute of the international court is concerned, the statement of the conference concedes equality to the United States, but the state signatories deny the presumption on which the demand appears to rest; namely, that the adoption of a request for an advisory opinion by the Council or Assembly requires a unanimous vote.

Provisional Draft

It remains to be seen what Washington will say to this position, which that no such presumption has been established. The provisional draft of the protocol, it is hoped by the states signatories, will prove acceptable to the United States, subject to the five reservations which they are meant to meet. An important feature of this protocol is the provision granted in Article 1 to the United States to "participate on an equality with the signatory states which are members of the League and represented in the Council or Assembly, in any and all

proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in the Court's statute. The United States' vote shall be counted in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the statute."

Article 4 attempts to meet the second part of the fifth reservation by declaring the manner in which the consent provided for is to be given, will be the subject of an understanding to be reached by the United States Government with the Council of the League. Should the United States, continues Article 4, offer objection to an advisory opinion being given by the Court at the request of the Council or Assembly concerning a dispute to which the

BULGARIAN LOAN BOON TO PEOPLE

Settling of Refugee Problem
Will Greatly Improve Situation in the Balkans

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Sept. 23.—M. Charron, the Frenchman sent by the League of Nations to control the expenditure of the advance on the loan granted to Bulgaria by the Bank of England for the refugees, informed The Chris-

Charron has been cordially received in Sofia and finds the Bulgarian people "very frugal, industrious and progressive."

SHIPPING LINES HOLD RATES CONFERENCE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Representatives of all important transpacific shipping lines gathered here recently to discuss readjustments of passenger rates from America to the Orient to make them conform more closely with the rates prevailing on the Atlantic. While this meeting of the transpacific passenger conference is private, it is understood the object of the proposed readjustment is to en-

WOMAN TO MAKE FLIGHT TO INDIA

British Air Minister's Wife
to Accompany Him—Report of Imperial Airways

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lady Maude Hoare, wife of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Air Minister, will accompany her husband and his staff on the first flight from London to Karachi, India, next December, Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the directors of Imperial Airways, Ltd., announced at the annual meeting here.

"The trial and adventure of air travel are passing," said Sir Eric Geddes, "and comfort, safety and reliability are fast becoming the accepted attributes of civil aviation. This is not only proved by the passenger traffic, but during the year we were entrusted with more than £9,000,000 of bullion and precious metals for conveyance."

While the company lost £20,414 on the past year's operations, he said, the company had assets of £181,000. Single-engine efficient aircraft valued at £19,000, but unmarketable, were withdrawn as obsolete. The purchase of more modern multi-engine machines of greater power capacity entailed an outlay of £63,500.

Egypt-India Service

The construction of new airplanes and engines for the Egypt-India service was progressing. Machines, equipped with three air-cooled engines, but capable of flying with two are similar to those now operating on the European routes. During the first five months of the present fiscal year, said Sir Eric, more passengers were carried than during the entire previous year.

"Considering the vicissitudes and the dark periods through which British civil aviation has passed and the meagre Government financial assistance received, compared with other European powers," said Sir Eric Geddes, "the company has achieved much and is today a public corporation of immense national value. Air transport has immeasurable potentiality, and the growth of British routes must not be stunted by withholding such further Government assistance as may be necessary for these extensions if we are to remain in a leading position in the face of foreign competition."

Foreign Nations Subsidize
"The German National Company has received subsidies for European services, alone amounting to £750,000 annually. The French Government pays civil aviation subsidies amounting to between £400,000 and £500,000 a year, as compared with

Big Observatory to Be Built on Saleve Mountain in France

American Astronomer Provides Funds for Undertaking
—Observatory to Be Open to Students of All Nations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 23.—One of the world's greatest observatories is to be built on Saleve Mountain in French territory, near Geneva, by M. Dina, an American resident of France since 1914, according to an announcement. M. Dina is a wealthy amateur astronomer, who gave 1,000,000 francs to the French Academy of Sciences for astronomical studies and who is undertaking to increase the efficiency of Mont Blanc observatory. Several lenses for the new observatory are being ground at the Paris observatory, of which the largest is said to be 53 inches in diameter.

A road up the mountain to reach the site is now under construction and is being built with the assistance of the French Government. The new observatory will be open to the students of all nations, with the only conditions that they publish their results through the French Academy of Sciences.

M. Dina declares that France

lacks a major observatory in an ideal location such as is afforded by Saleve Mountain and that is his reason for building it.

He is undertaking to assist the work at Mont Blanc observatory, regarded by astronomers as one of the most important in Europe, by modernizing the equipment and establishing a meteorological station. One of the great problems of this observatory is rectifying it in bad weather and its nonaccessibility. Veteran astronomers assert that they cannot work there because of the hard climb to reach it.

The French Government has loaned Lieutenant Thoret to establish an air service. The first flights have already shown the possibility of dropping supplies on the mountain observatory with parachutes, and it is hoped to devise means to land, which would enable natural scientists to make trips by air. No such attempts have yet been made, but trips are being planned.

Guardian of the Nation's Purse



J. RAYMOND MCCARL, COMPTROLLER-GENERAL
The Country Hears of This Gentleman Only When He Questions Some Expense Account of One of the Thousands of Civil and Military Employees of the Government, But He is Always on the Job Watching the Government Purse Strings. He Has to Examine and O. K.—or Veto—All Vouchers for Payments That Are Presented to the Federal Government. Recently He Refused to Allow Rear Admiral Moffett \$125 for a Telegram Sent by Him to the American Legion Convention in Omaha, Which He Felt Was Unnecessary Criticism of Colonel William Mitchell.

Herbert Photos, Inc.

United States is not party or concerning a question other than a dispute between states, the Court will attribute to such objection the same force and effect attaching to the vote against asking for an opinion given by a member of the League of Nations.

REPORTED PARLEY OF INDUSTRIALISTS DENIED IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The report emanating from Berlin that a group of prominent German and British industrialists have arranged for October a conference in London, under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries, for the "purpose of establishing contact between the leaders of both countries," is categorically denied by the Federation.

It is true, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that meetings are constantly taking place between individual business men in both countries and that pre-war relations are gradually being resumed as circumstances allow, but there has been no organized effort to bring about a large-scale parley.

Sir Max Muspratt, chairman of the Federation of British Industries, questioned at Newcastle regarding the Berlin report, said: "There is a general feeling that the interests of England and Germany are in many ways identical, and some unofficial persons of high position in politics have been trying to arrange quite an informal discussion on the general problem. The Federation of British Industries had absolutely no connection with it whatever."

MASONS HONOR T. R. MARSHALL

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A memorial to Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States during the Wilson Administration, will be erected by the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. Decision to take this step was voted at a session of the Supreme Council here. Mr. Marshall was at one time a member of the council.

tian Science Monitor that this was a manifestation of the League's desire to help the defeated nations recover from their post-war exhaustion. He said that despite certain difficulties, he had secured a great deal of co-operation in his effort to get the loan approved by the League and tendered by banking firms. First the reparation committee approved it, freed the income on alcohol, salt and matches to serve as security for it, and agreed to appoint a transfer committee to adjust any claims that might arise.

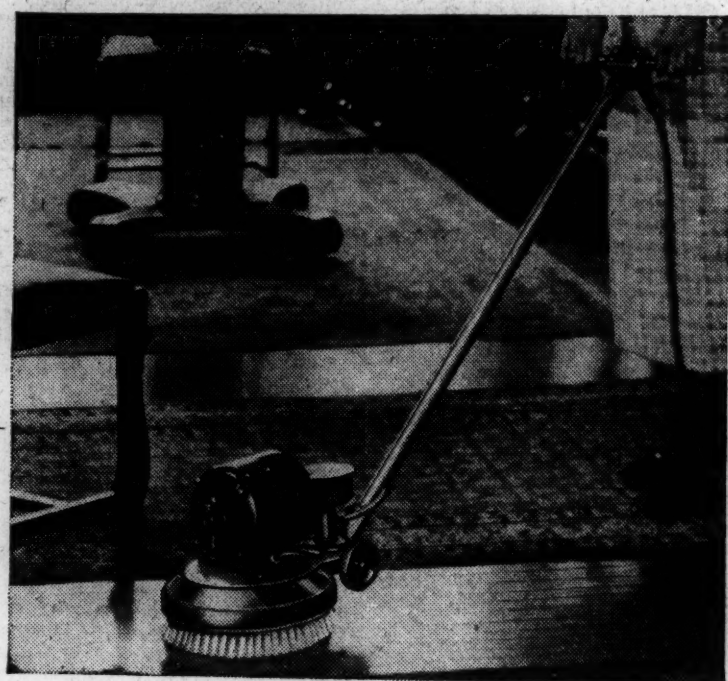
Then after long discussions, the claims of all the English, Dutch and French holders of former bonds were satisfied by an agreement not to increase the yearly payments to them until 20 years after they had reached a gold standard. The German, Hungarian and other small bondholders have still to be satisfied, but no difficulty is anticipated. Bulgaria's neighbors at first objected to the size of the loan, and insisted on participating in its control, but after due assurance they conceded both points.

According to the protocol no refugees are to be settled within 30 miles of any boundary, but since most of the swampland suitable for drainings is near the Danube, Rumania has agreed to let the exiles settle right up to the boundary. Greece is also expected to permit the refugees to continue to live in the semi-agricultural area adjacent to its frontier. The objections made to the construction of a railroad for serving the refugees in remote mountainous districts were also withdrawn by Greece.

All this has created more cordial relations among the Balkan states than has existed for many years. The Bulgarian National Assembly will pass a law authorizing the expenditure of the loan and providing for the organization of a refugee service. Implements and seeds are to be given to the needy exiles at once, and the construction of houses costing \$200 each is to be begun immediately. This loan is considered by all a great boon to Bulgaria. The prime minister, Mr. Liapcheff, says that the terms are not onerous. A total of 36,000 families will be helped. M.

courage around-the-world travel as well as passenger movements from Canada and the United States to the Orient.

The conclusions of the meeting will be made public after it adjourns. Leading shipping men in attendance declared they looked forward to a heavy gain in travel to the Orient during the next few years.



ARE YOU ASHAMED OF YOUR FLOORS?

Scrape and refinish them yourself—this amazing little machine does all the heavy work

LOOK at your floors. Are you satisfied with them? Completely satisfied? Proud of them?

You could be. You could make them many times lovelier. You could make them a pattern for every neighbor—admired by every visitor. Within a day you could transform them—quickly change them from dingy surfaces, fortunately covered up for the most part by rugs, to gleaming, spotless places of which you hate to hide a single inch.

"Oh no," you say, "Not my floors!" Oh yes, we answer, your floors. ANY floors. The most neglected floors have possibilities. Layer upon layer of old shellac and varnish may disguise them. Year upon year of ground-in dirt may seemingly defy removal. Yet underneath there is the cheap and honest wood—the hidden warmth and color of the grain.

Much Money Saved

"But the expense?" you say. "I've had them give me estimates. What about the hundreds of dollars refinishing will cost me?" This advertisement offers you a way to overcome that difficulty. It calls your attention to a most remarkable machine for household use—a machine that refinishes floors, scrubs floors, polishes floors—a machine that costs but a fraction of what you usually pay for a refinishing job. With it you yourself refinish floors with ease. The apparently impossible job of taking off the old shellac and varnish becomes absurdly easy. The manifestly difficult job of sand-papering and rubbing in new wax turns out to be a matter of merely guiding a machine. And these jobs only need to be done once! A few minutes waxing and polishing each week with the machine, an operation so simple that a child can master it, keeps your floors looking always as though they had been refinished the day before.

Hard Labor Banished

This is not mere enthusiasm. The claims we make can easily be demonstrated. In twenty-four branch offices we have men ready and anxious to show you in your own home, what the Ponsell Floor Machine can do. In thousands of homes it has already won the unqualified praise of users. No matter what the floor—wood, tile, rubber, cork, linoleum or cement—it is a permanent labor-saver. It gives linoleum a surpassing lustre—a surface so immaculately smooth that dust and dirt have a hard time sticking to it. It does away with the drudgery of cleaning. Gone is the stooping and kneeling, the wear and tear on your hands of water, soap, cleaning fluids, scrubbing brushes and wet rags. Gone is the labor of rubbing, and mopping, and drying.

Try It Free

Just what the Ponsell Floor Machine does, and how it does it, is a fascinating story. It is a story that every homeowner should read. We offer you an interesting booklet that contains it—a clear, brightly told description interlarded with explanatory pictures. With your eyes on our floor, can you say, "No, I am not interested." Take the first step toward more beautiful rooms. Mail the coupon for a letter of further information on how to refinish your floors yourself. Ask us for a FREE demonstration—or if you are too far from our nearest office, a ten-day FREE trial.

PONSELL FLOOR MACHINE CO.

Dept. 79
220-230 West 19th St., New York City

Please mail me complete information and prices regarding your Electric Floor Machine. This does not obligate me in any way whatever.

Name.....
Address.....
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C.S.M.-52

WHICH?

WILL you give one half-hour of concentrated attention to a small book, and then make a single decision—

—or do you feel confident now that you have already provided for the accurate, intelligent handling of the hundreds of transactions called for by law in administering your estate?

We unhesitatingly recommend that you read this book and then consult your attorney and have him draw your will. If you wish to appoint the foremost bank in New England executor, or co-executor, that decision is for you to make, and will be responsibly obeyed.

But as a simple matter of business, the prospect of a valuable half-hour with this book stands on its own merits.

Write to or call at the Trust Department for a copy of "Solving the Problems that Confront Your Estate."

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

TRUST DEPARTMENT

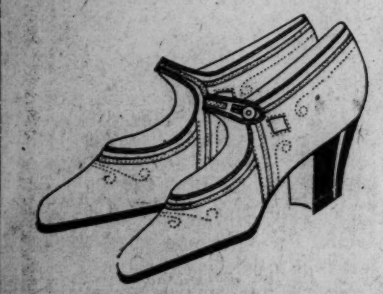
67 Milk St., BOSTON

FACTS Here is what happened in a typical "no-will" case:

1. One heir blocked all the rest in appointing an administrator.
2. Each heir had to give special permission to sell each parcel of real estate; then the court had to give its permission; endless disagreement resulted, which cost every heir money.
3. Another heir tangled matters up further by going to Europe without notice; this lost a profitable real-estate sale.
4. Since there was no will, the law gave the widow about one-third of the property; her husband had manifestly wanted her to have the major share—but failed to make sure she would get it.

All this cost time and money—all this might have been avoided by an orderly and well-thought-out will, appointing The First National Bank of Boston as executor.

Capital and Surplus \$40,000,000



When you are ready to purchase your next pair of shoes, why not try a pair of the

**ORIGINAL
Dr. A. Reed
Cushion Shoes?**

(Be sure they are the original)

Just to satisfy yourself of the difference in them and the hard innersole shoes.

They are made in all the latest creations of charming dignity and are the last word in ease and comfort.

**The John Ebberts
Shoe Co., Inc.
MAKERS**



EXCLUSIVE STORES:

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Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., New York City
F. L. Klein & Son, Oakland, Calif.
Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
William Pidgeon Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
F. L. Klein & Son, San Francisco, Calif.
J. Q. Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
H. M. & R. Shoe Co., Toledo, O.



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Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW RAIL TIMETABLES COME AS DAYLIGHT SAVING GOES

Boston & Albany Announces Changes Effective Sunday
—Express Trains to Chicago and Cleveland Have
Drawn Heavy Patronage Through Summer

The Boston & Albany Railroad will put its winter timetable into effect Sunday, it was announced today in a statement outlining a number of changes made in the main line and suburban schedules. New winter timetable folders will be ready for distribution at all stations before the changes take effect.

The date for inaugurating the winter schedule coincides with the discontinuance of the use of daylight saving time and the return to eastern standard time which is used in all the railroad schedules.

The Boston & Albany now has eight through trains daily to the West between the hours of 10:15 a. m. and 11 p. m., among them the Twentieth Century Limited. One of these eight through trains, the Chicago Special, which has been leaving Boston at 10 a. m., will hereafter leave at 10:15 a. m. This train will arrive in Albany at 4 p. m. and the schedule west of there to Buffalo and Chicago will remain unchanged.

Dining Service Extended
An important change in the dining car service will be made on the trains leaving Boston and New York at 4 p. m. These trains running between Boston and New York via Springfield will hereafter carry a dining car all the way from Boston to New York and from New York to Boston, which arrangement has been brought about by agreement of the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which will alternate their dining cars in this New York service on these two trains.

The summer schedule of the trains serving the Berkshires and running between North Adams and New York will continue in effect up to and including Sunday, Oct. 31.

Among Important Changes
The following are important changes in the schedule:

Westbound—The Chicago Special, now leaving Boston at 10 a. m. for Albany and the West, will leave at 10:15 a. m.

Train now leaving Boston for Framingham and Moreau at 10:30 a. m. will leave at 11:30 a. m. and arrive at Framingham at 12:17 p. m., leave at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Milford at 1 p. m.

Trains now leaving Boston for Worcester at 3:10 p. m. will leave at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Worcester at 5:50 p. m.

Eastbound—The Southwestern Limited now leaving Albany for Boston at 7 a. m. will leave at 6:55 a. m. The schedule between Pittsfield and Boston will be the same as at present and the train will arrive at Boston at 11:15 a. m.

The Lake Shore Limited now arriving at Boston at 7:30 p. m. will omit the stop at Palmer and will arrive at Boston at 7:25 p. m.

The Boston Afternoon Express leaving Springfield at 6:15 p. m. will make a stop at Talmage at 6:30 p. m. and arrive in Boston at 8:45 p. m.

Station Stop Eliminated
The Boston Evening Express now leaving Albany for Boston at 4:55 p. m. will leave at 5:02 p. m. and arrive at Boston at 11 p. m., omitting the stop at Riverside.

The Sunday only train now leaving Albany for Boston at 4:15 p. m. will leave at 4:30 p. m., arriving in Boston at 11:40 p. m., omitting the stop at Riverside.

The Sunday only train now leaving Springfield will leave at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Worcester at 11:22 a. m.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 23

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WJAZ, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
3:10 p. m.—From Brainerd Field, Brainerd vs. Pittsburgh baseball game, 4:30—Newspaper highlights by the Boston Globe, "The Most Remarkable Woman," A. J. Philpott, 5:30—Traveler's tales, 5:45—The Day in Finance, 6:30—Live stock and meat report, 6:45—The Spillers, conducted by McArthur, 7:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, 8:00—Eisenburg and his Sinfonians, 8:15—Ginger Gang, 8:30—The Big Band Orchestra and "What's Going on This Week," 11:30—Headliners from "The Daring Doctress" company.

Friday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WJAZ Women's Club: Billie readings, Colonel McIntyre, Salvation Army, organ soloists, 11:30—City Club, E. Lewis Dunham, organist, Mabel Parkes Friswell, soprano; Daine Fashion talk by Daine; Dr. Sargent, selections by Minnie Fowler Scott, 11:30—News.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (448 Meters)

3:45 p. m.—Mickey Albert, popular songs, 4:00—Dok Field and his dance orchestra, 4:15—Spitalny and his orchestra, 5:30—Stock market and business news, 6:30—News and baseball scores, 6:45—Announcement, 6:50—Talk, 6:55—Big Brother Club, Big Brother spelling bee.

Friday Morning

10 a. m.—Request program, 10:30—Ernestine Stewart, soprano; Edward McHugh, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, accompanist; Anne Bradford, reading, 10:30—News, 12:45 p. m.—Farmers' produce market report.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (422 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Talk, 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton, 6:30—Dance orchestra, 7:30—Ballroom and market reports, 7:45—Continuation of the organ recital.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WJAZ, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—Musical program.

WGBH, Boston, Mass. (266 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, 6:15—Baseball scores, 7:30—Farm program, 8:30—Concert, 9:35—Time signals and weather forecast, 10:30—Concert from the Flutilla Club.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn Orchestra; Charles Mack director, 6:15—Daily sport review by C. B. York, 7:30—Book review by Burt McMurtre, 7:30—Studio recital, 8:30—Talk from WEAF, 9:30—Special orchestra from WEAF, 10:30—Dance music.

WGBH, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent Lopez orchestra, 7:10—WBFA, New York, the Serenaders, "Eskimos," orchestra under the direction of Joseph Knicht.

WEAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Hotelier orchestra, 7:30—Program from WEAF, 8:30—Eskimos.

FAIR OBSERVES INDUSTRIAL DAY

Special Attention Directed
to Exhibits at Springfield Exposition

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—(Special)—With the observance of Industrial Day at the Eastern States Exposition today, the industrial and mechanical side is brought to the foreground. Special attention is directed to the exhibits in the industrial arts building and the agricultural, highway and household equipment in the adjacent areas.

In the prominence given to new improvements in these domains lies one of the chief characteristics of this exposition, as distinguishing it from other exhibitions of general business and industrial interests has been from the start the keynote of the movement that has brought about the development of the exposition and its allied bodies. The wisdom of this policy appears more clearly as the years pass.

Live-stock and agricultural exhibits hold their own with the rest of the attractions, however, and interest in these is quickened with the affixing of blue-ribbons. Dairy cattle claimed particular attention because of the great importance they are to have in New England farm progress.

Notable Visitors
Notable visitors at the exposition today include Wayne Dismore, secretary of the Horse Association of America; Frank Ober, secretary of the agricultural advisory committee of Near East Relief, who is interested in studying the junior achievement work with a view to an industrial program for Near East boys and girls, and W. A. Lloyd in charge of agricultural extension work in 14 states.

The dinner to the Maine boys and girls last night was attended by 165 youngsters. They were taken to Hotel Kimball in automobiles, addressed by Henry B. Bowles, Representative in Congress, and after the dinner were taken back to the exposition where they paraded before the crowd at the horse show in the coliseum and sang their songs. Through the courtesy of a local merchant they were photographed as a group at the new exhibit every one of them will have a picture as a souvenir.

A team from Providence, R. I., the Art Model Pioneers, composed of Joseph Anderson, John Katzin, Marino Rache has taken junior achievement championship in the new exhibit of Elmhurst Farm of Brookfield, Mass., exhibits the senior and grand champion Jersey cow, Lynn's May Lady, and shows up well in most classes of this division. Twin Oaks Farm of Morristown, N. J., also is very strong in this respect. Hemp-

North Brookfield one minute earlier than heretofore.
The Wolverine and the Cleveland Limited, new trains to the West which the Boston & Albany has put into service this summer, have become popular trains with the traveling public. The Wolverine, with its running time from Boston to Chicago reduced to 24 hours, which makes it the fastest train running between the two cities, with no excess fare, has been going out every day with extra cars since it began this improved service. It leaves Boston at 3:15 p. m., standard time, which is a convenient hour and its equipment is all the best of which the Pullman Company can offer.

The Cleveland Limited, leaving Boston at 3:40 p. m. and landing its passengers in Cleveland at 8:30 a. m., the next morning, has made an instantaneous "hit" and has been going out every day with extra cars for Cleveland.

and old languages, Jacob developed the fact since known as Grimm's law that there is a definite correlation between various languages which can be traced to the exchange of certain sets of consonants in words of the several languages.

ANDERSEN, Hans Christian, was a Danish writer of fairy tales and novels whose genius lay in the former field and who somehow retained throughout his long career a capacity for seeing things with the imaginative eyes of a child. He was the son of a poor shoemaker, and when 14 years old, betook himself to Copenhagen with dreams of becoming an opera singer. He was befriended by two musicians and later by a director of the Royal Theater who sent him to an academy.

His first book, published in 1829, a fantastic sketch of some travels on "Fairy Tales," the first instalment of a novel, "The Improvisatore," which established his lasting popularity. He wrote several popular romances of which "Only a Fiddler" is considered the best, some travel books, and some miscellaneous books as a "Picture-Book Without Pictures."

But while these works were the basis of his immediate popularity, his "Fairy Tales," the first instalment of which had appeared in 1835, only slowly gained recognition. These he continued to write, though Andersen himself thought little of them, for many years, and they are now recognized to contain the most enchanting products of his unusual nature.

GRIMM, Jacob Ludwig and Wilhelm Karl, were two German brothers who devoted many years of study to the early Teutonic languages, but are probably more widely known for the naïve fables and folk tales which they collected in the course of their scholarly pursuits, than for their grammars and philologies.

The two were inseparable companions from their school days to their most mature years in learning. Having acted as librarians and professors in Hesse-Cassel, their native country, they were invited to Berlin in 1840 to receive professorships and memberships in the Academy of Sciences. The works they had published during two or three decades prior to their honor included such books as the "Deutsche Sagen," a sifting of the oldest traditions of the German races, a "Deutsche Mythologie," and the "Kinder und Hausmärchen" (Children's Home Stories) which was to make their names known almost wherever children like stories.

Through their studies of folk lore

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Through their studies of folk lore

NATHAN S. HALE DAY IS OBSERVED

Connecticut Pays Tribute
to Its Patriot-Martyr of
Revolutionary War

SOUTH COVENTRY, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—A state and a nation yesterday paid tribute to the memory of one of Connecticut's most beloved heroes—Nathan Hale—who on Sept. 22, 1790, was hanged as a spy by the British.
The State's official observance of

The Percheron stallion Revelation, exhibited by Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been awarded the championship. W. W. Waters of

stood Farms of Spring Valley, N. Y., shows the senior and grand champion Jersey bull, Benedictine's Oxford Lad, Flintstone Farm of Dalton, Mass., has the senior and grand champion Shorthorn cow, Know-

In the junior dairy club contests for the best general care of animals Melissa and Betty Meadowcroft of Guilford, Conn., took first honors for their work with Jersey and Ayrshire calves. William Hiesley of Hopewell Junction, N. Y., was first among the Guernsey calf exhibitors and Lewis West of Hadley, Mass., led the exhibitors of Holsteins.

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HARVARD GREETSS ITS FRESHMEN

University Formally Opens Monday—Various Receptions Are Scheduled

Today began Harvard's welcome to freshmen and new students before the formal opening of the university next Monday. Freshmen are scheduled to attend lectures, informal meetings, and receptions from now until then.

This morning the incoming class was addressed by Prof. R. DeC. Ward at the service in Appleton Chapel, at 8:45 a. m. Freshmen registered between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. in Hemenway Gymnasium. Tonight an informal meeting of all new students will be held in Smith Halls common room at which A. Lawrence Lowell, president, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody will speak and Dean Greenough will preside.

On Friday, Saturday and Monday mornings a 15-minute service will be held in Appleton Chapel at 8:45 o'clock. With the exception of an assembly in the morning in the New Lecture Hall, Friday will be given over to conferences between the new students and their faculty advisers. At 7:30 p. m., the class of '30 will meet in the living room of the Harvard Union where they will be addressed by Dean Greenough, Walter Seymour, P. V. Field, president of the Crimson, and C. D. Coady, captain of the football team. Another get-acquainted meeting will be held Saturday night in the Harvard Union at the same time.

A special service for new students will be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon a reception to the freshman class will be given by the dean in the Harvard Union.

Not only have the members of the faculty outdone themselves to make the freshmen feel at home, but the student advisory committee is doing its share. Representatives of this committee can be found in the common room of each freshman dormitory, who are glad to assist the incoming members.

Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Lowell that the six Harvard business school dormitories have been named in honor of Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States. The names were selected by Mrs. W. O. Pinkham of New York, donor of the \$50,000 group of buildings which comprise the business school. Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin, Salmon Chase, Hugh McCulloch, and Andrew Mellon are the men whose names were selected. The two instructors' houses containing common rooms for the use of students have been named in honor of John Sherman and Carter Glass. These buildings are ready for occupancy this week.

PUBLIC TO HELP BUILD PLATFORM

(Continued from Page 1)

Lawrence; 8, Mrs. Allan W. Pollard, Melrose; 9, Raphael P. Bouchard, Malden; 10, Gardner Bates, Charlestown; 11, Fred P. Kinney, Jamaica Plain; 12, Jacob Wasserman, Dorchester; 13, Frederick H. Wilton, Framingham; 14, Mrs. James P. Hines, Quincy; 15, Samuel Stone, Attleboro; 16, Miss Maud Sumner, New Bedford.

The committee on credentials will be made up as follows: At large—Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Boston, chairman; Miss Jennie Cole, Beverly; Ralph Roberts, Cambridge; Clinton Q. Richmond, North Adams; John G. Maxfield, Longmeadow. By districts—No. 1, Andrew C. Warner, Sunderland; 2, Mrs. William L. Gammons, Springfield; 3, Mrs. Nathaniel Taylor, Lancaster; 4, G. Arthur Smith, Worcester; 5, Mrs. Ellen M. Hartwell, Littleton; 6, Mrs. Victor Consalus, Haverhill; 7, Jene C. Campopiano, Lawrence; 8, Mrs. Samuel M. Mendum, Woburn; 9, James F. Cavanaugh, Everett; 10, Mrs. Ida M. Cutler, Revere; 11, Walter R. Melns, Boston; 12, Howard V. Knight, Dorchester; 13, Mrs. Sybil Holmes, Brookline; 14, Angelo P. Bizzozero, Quincy; 15, Frank Riley, Fall River; 16, Mrs. F. E. Earle, Fairhaven.

Committee on Ballots
Alexander Lincoln will be chairman of the committee on ballots, which will be made up of several members from each county.

There will be 40 vice-presidents of the convention, one from each senatorial district, as follows:

Berkshire, James R. Savary, Pittsfield; Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, Miss Mabel Hull, Westfield; First Bristol, Joseph Miliken, Dighton; Second Bristol, John T. Swift, Fall River; Third, Bristol, Frank Vera, New Bedford; Cape and Plymouth, Alice Thorp, Kingston; First Essex, Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn; Second Essex, Joseph L. Simon, Salem; Third Essex, to be announced; Fourth Essex, Heberles Speropoulos, Haverhill; Fifth Essex, Herbert A. Clegg, Methuen; Franklin and Hampshire, George K. Pond, Greenfield; First Hampden, Julia B. Buxton, Springfield; Second Hampden, William F. Whiting, Holyoke; First Middlesex, Charles E. Hatfield, West Newton; Second Middlesex, O. M. D. McLellan, Belmont; Third Middlesex, John W. Webster, Somerville; Fourth Middlesex, Mrs. Susan B. Craighead, Malden; Fifth Middlesex, Samuel Hor. Concord; Sixth Middlesex, Lewis H. Peters, Malden; Seventh Middlesex, Frederick Lydard, Bedford; Eighth Middlesex, Frank H. Putnam, Lowell; Norfolk, Mrs. Roger W. Cutler, Needham; Norfolk and Plymouth, Thomas V. Nash, South Weymouth; Norfolk and Suffolk, Richard O. Floyd, Brookline; Plymouth, Harold D. Bent, Brockton; First Suffolk, Samuel S. Robie, Chelsea; Second Suffolk, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Charlestown; Third Suffolk, George P. Anderson, Boston; Fourth Suffolk, Mrs. Francis Esther Boland, South Boston; Fifth Suffolk, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Boston; Sixth Suffolk, Lewis S. Breed, Roslindale; Seventh Suffolk, Benjamin A. Ham, Dorchester; Eighth Suffolk, Luella F. Westcott, Dorchester; First Worcester, Harry W. Goddard, Worcester; Second Worcester, Ernest P. Bennett, Worcester; Third Wor-

cester, Arthur F. Tyler, Athol; Fourth Worcester, W. Kent Swift, Whitinsville; Worcester and Hampshire, Raymond A. Rice, Southbridge; Norfolk and Middlesex, James Jackson, Westwood.

Roosevelt Club Prepares a Platform All Its Own

Suggestions for the resolution committee of the Republican State Convention to be held at the meeting Saturday are made in a "platform" formulated by the Roosevelt Club, according to a public letter written by Robert M. Washburn, club president, to George R. Stobbs (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee.

Besides opposing the election of Alonzo B. Cook, Republican nominee for state Auditor, the Roosevelt Club platform includes the following suggestions:

"Employees of the State shall be retired not by the test of age, as at present, but by the test of capacity. "After the federal analogy, a Governor's Cabinet, so-called, he to appoint the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and Auditor. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside over the Senate.

"Pending the above Constitutional Amendment the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Auditor shall be determined, not in primaries as at present, but in convention.

"In order that public office may be as much within the reasonable reach of a Young or Zottoli as an Allen, Benton, two Cooks and a Fuller, the order of names of candidates on the ballot shall be determined, not alphabetically as at present, but by lot or rotation.

"We recognize, not prosperity, but liquor as the first political issue of the hour. We deprecate the commonplace evasion of this issue by many candidates for Congress, largely classed as drys. We advocate the election of no one who does not, honestly and courageously, assert that he or she is wet or admit that he or she is dry. The situation on law and order, in this respect, is intolerable and should cease. The Volstead act should be enforced, as written or as modified. "Under a President who was politically made by a law and order issue, the first political issue of the hour can be liquor, law and order, only, and not prosperity. Democracy should put its morals before its pocketbook."

Women's Allied Group Questions Col. Gaston

The executive committee of the Women's Allied Organizations, consisting of Mrs. W. O. Pinkham of Brookline, Mass., Mrs. George H. Roe of Winchendon, Mrs. George Whitcomb of Cambridge, and Mrs. Isabel Meldrum, secretary, today sent the following letter to Col. William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor:

"In a statement appearing in the press of Sept. 17, you said the saloon is gone forever, and cite with approval the Swedish and Quebec systems.

"But will you kindly explain how either of these would prevent the return of the saloon? In Sweden, the rural population, 80 per cent of the whole, have been under prohibition for about 75 years. In the cities, beer and wine are sold in any kind of drink shop by private interests. Distilled liquor alone is sold in drink shops owned by the city.

"There is no essential difference between the saloons here and there, except that in the case of distilled liquors, here private interests pocket the money, there the city hall and the state share the profits.

"Both are bona fide saloons selling intoxicating liquors. "As for that adaptation of the Swedish system, the Quebec system, here again we have the open drink shop, where anyone can buy his bottle of whisky, and the tavern near by where he can sit and drink it with as much beer as he likes. And there is nothing to prevent his going to a second shop for another bottle of whisky, and so on and so on.

"In short, we find in both the Swedish and the Quebec systems that essence of the saloon, the ever ready opportunity to drink beer and whisky.

"Therefore, Mr. Gaston, may we ask how, having said that the saloon is gone, you can now express approval of the open drink-shops of Sweden and Quebec? "You will excuse us for saying so, but to us your platform seems to be, The Saloon is Dead—Resurrect It—and the issue you raise—Do we want the saloons back?"

WELLESLEY FAVORS CO-OPERATIVE SHOP

Circulating Library Included at Hathaway House

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special)—Hathaway House, the co-operative bookstore which was started at Wellesley last year, has been enlarged to include the former college bookstore and stationary shop. There is to be a small branch of the shop on the campus in charge of Miss Grace Goodnow, formerly head of the Wellesley College Bookstore.

The Hathaway House, the old rambling house in the village, will continue to take care of the greater part of the business. The college bookstore was discontinued in July by vote of the board of trustees of the college and two of the trustees, Ellen F. Pendleton, president of the college, and Fred H. Curtiss, were added to the board of trustees of Hathaway House.

The co-operative bookstore, started last year with about 1600 members, has declared a dividend this year of 5 per cent on all purchases made by members. The shares are \$1 apiece and are held by village residents, students and faculty members. This is the first co-operative organization at Wellesley.

Current books, textbooks and supplies are naturally to be found in the store, but among its chief attractions are a circulating library of current books, prints and etchings, and old glass and pottery. Students are always to be found browsing about the various rooms.

GIRLS' CITY CLUB DANCE

Fall activities at the Girls' City Club will begin tomorrow with the first Friday night dance of the season, which will be held at the club-house in the recently redecorated "Chimney Corner."

BROWN OPENS ITS NEW YEAR

Dr. Faunce Tells Students World Looks "More Beautiful" Than Ever

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23 (Special)—This is the twenty-eighth time that in the month of September I have welcomed teachers and students to high and fascinating endeavor. And I want to say that the world looks to me more beautiful, its tasks more magnificent, its adventures more alluring than in any previous year. All the years past are but a faint adumbration of the wonders yet to be performed, the achievements yet to be gained by educated intellect," said Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, as Brown began its one hundred and sixty-third year yesterday.

President Faunce spoke to an undergraduate body that filled Sayles Hall to overflowing. Early registration figures show that the entering class will be considerably smaller than the class of a year ago, due to more careful selection of applicants. On this point President Faunce said:

"We have determined that if possible the number of students enrolled in the University shall not be increased until we have adequately increased the teaching staff and the equipment. The number of professors and instructors has increased this year from 122 to 145, a growth of about ten per cent. If then the number of students remains the same, the possibility of genuine personal companionship between teacher and student is greatly increased.

"Dean Briggs of Harvard has said: 'It is not the friends you lose with, but the friends you work with who mean most to you in the later years.' The faculty are the mature friends we work with, and every student may find, if he will, two or three lifelong friends among his teachers."

President Faunce described the physical changes that have taken place on the Brown campus in the last year, speaking particularly of the opening of Littlefield and Hegan Halls, new dormitories, of the Marston Hall of Languages and of the new Engineering Building. He told the students that "all you find here has been freely given you—what will you give to the higher and nobler life of the world? A mean and selfish man can find no place and should not remain a single day in a spot like this."

Equipment Given to Masonic Lodge

Historic Woods Compose Truncheons and Gavel Presented at Jamaica Plain

Presentation of lodge equipment made from historic woods, to the recently organized M. F. & A. M. Henry Knox Lodge, U. D. A. F. & A. M., was the feature of the seventh communication of that lodge, held at the Masonic Apartments, Jamaica Plain, last evening. This is the only mill-lodge in Massachusetts and was instituted at the Charlestown Navy Yard, March 17.

Two truncheons for use of the Senior and Junior Wardens, were presented by the Rev. Frank B. Randall, who also is a Past Master of Caleb Butler Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Ayer. They are made of black walnut taken from the Second Church of Boston, famed in Revolutionary days. A gavel for the Worshipful Master was presented on behalf of Philip O. Dickson of Cambridge, that came from a block of wood brought here from the Mount of Olives, in the Holy Land.

Exemplification of the first two degrees of Freemasonry, under direction of Col. Frederic G. Bauer, the Worshipful Master, provided the work of the evening.

CHARTERS SOUGHT FOR CREDIT UNIONS

Hearings Held at State House on Various Applications

Hearings were held yesterday afternoon at the State House by the State Board of Bank Incorporation on the petitions of several benefit and loan associations for credit union charters. Decision on the petitions has been reserved. These hearings are required by law before the granting of such charters.

Following are the associations whose petitions were heard, together with the assets of the larger associations: Chelsea Associates of Chelsea, assets, \$59,319; Jamaica Progressive Co-operative Association, Boston; Lawrence Hebrew Mutual, Lawrence, assets, \$50,877; Mohiver Credit Union, Boston; West End Business Men's Association of Boston, as Hub Credit Union; Wellington Investment Association, Boston; New England Investment Association, Chelsea, assets, \$79,537; American Independent Loan Association, Chelsea; Post-Benefit Association, employees of Boston Post, for charter as Boston Post Employees Credit Union, assets, \$43,285; Progressive Co-operative Association, Lowell, assets, \$27,435; Volmer Hebrew Corporation, Boston; Stepin Investment Association, Revere, assets, \$33,885; Independent Mutual Aid Association, Chelsea; Roxbury Independent Association, Boston; Hebrew Central Association, Lawrence, assets, \$30,680.

Fabian Investment Association, Boston; Market Associates, Boston; Workmen's Circle Loan Association, Boston; Essex County Association, Lawrence, assets, \$71,129; Dorchester Investment Association, Boston, assets, \$44,476; Roxbury Lodge System, Boston; Washington Progressive Association, Boston; Novgorod Volusk Credit Union, Boston; Centur Social Club, Boston, assets, \$20,664.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL OPENS

Huntington School, for Boys entered upon its seventeenth year this week, with the new headmaster, Charles H. Sampson, succeeding J. A. Flinner, in charge. Outdoor work will be conducted on the school's athletic field in Brookline.

Secretary Mellon Indicates Treasury Surplus Increase

Says Tax Reduction, However, Must Await Full Workings of New Law

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Although the original estimate of \$185,000,000 surplus for the current fiscal year may be exceeded, and the increase in income tax collections more than offsets loss in miscellaneous taxes under the new tax law, there should be no further tax cut until the working of the new law is observed over a period of year or longer, said W. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, believes.

As Democratic leaders continue to issue statements at fairly regular intervals criticizing the Administration for refusing to advocate a \$500,000,000 tax reduction bill during the next session of Congress, Mr. Mellon and other Administration officials reiterate the warning that it is impossible to base an annual tax-reduction on the combined Treasury surplus for the last two years.

For one thing, the surplus of the last fiscal year no longer exists as a Treasury asset, having been applied to reduction of the public debt. Again, it is too early to estimate accurately government expenditures for the present year and likewise too early to strike an average of the effect of the new tax law on government income.

Democrats Renew Demands

It is known that there will be a large surplus at the end of the year. Whether this will be repeated during the next year, depends largely on the continuing prosperity of the Nation, and on such uncertain factors as collection of back taxes and income from other sources which cannot be estimated in advance, it was pointed out at the Treasury Department.

The debate between the Treasury Department and such Democratic leaders as Farnford M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, and W. A. Oldfield, Representative from Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee.

MIDDLEBURY HEARS PRESIDENT MOODY

Students Are Urged to Think for Themselves

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 23 (Special)—"You come to college to learn to think for yourself," emphasized President Paul D. Moody this morning in his address, What a College Education Means, before the students of Middlebury College at the beginning of Middlebury's 127th year.

"In college you are concerned not with absorbing knowledge as an end in itself, but in learning to the knowledge. This is why what you study never makes anywhere nearly so much difference as how you study. It is hard to teach people to think.

"It is possible to learn parrot-fashion in such a way as always to make good recitations and pass good examinations, so as even to win scholastic honors, and yet never to learn to think for one's self. That is why it so often happens that students who ranked high in school and college never did particularly well in after life, and who students who made no names for themselves in college frequently in after life surprised those who knew them by the brilliancy of their later record.

"The aim of thinking for one's self is to be able to distinguish truth from falsehood, the real from the appearance, the substance from the shadow. The truly educated man, whether he has a college degree or not, can tell truth from sophistry. That is why in this civilization of ours an ever increasing emphasis is placed on education and an ever increasing number are going further each year in school and college."

STATE WILL HONOR DECLARATION SIGNERS

As a memorial to the five Massachusetts statesmen who signed the Declaration of Independence following its adoption by the Continental Congress in 1776, Massachusetts women will place a wreath at the Massachusetts Column in the Court of Signers at the Sesqui-centennial at Philadelphia during observance of Massachusetts Day next Monday.

Preceding this ceremony, an address will be given by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, a direct descendant of Paul Revere, who has been selected to represent Massachusetts women at the exercises. She will accompany Governor Fuller's party, which will leave for Philadelphia by special train. The five Massachusetts signers from the Bay State were John Hancock, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry and Robert T. Paine.

MEDFORD-REVERE BUS PETITION DISMISSED

Petition of Harry L. Moores to operate motorbuses between Medford and Revere, passing through Malden, today was dismissed by the Department of Public Utilities at the State House.

The decision pointed out that the route is now served by the Boston Elevated from Medford to Malden, and by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company from Malden to Revere.

"The petitioner," continued the statement, "was the only person who appeared in behalf of the application, and we do not feel that the burden of showing public convenience and necessity for this line has been sustained. Accordingly, the petition is dismissed."

UNITARIAN DESIGN APPROVED

Governor Fuller's Executive Council voted to approve the construction of balconies extending two feet and six inches instead of four feet on the building under construction for the American Unitarian Association on the west side of the State House property. The Council opposed the plan after Governor Fuller disapproved the construction of balconies for Unitarian instead of ornamental purposes.

NEW BOYS' CLUB HEAD

W. R. Westwood has been appointed superintendent of the Roxbury Boys' Club, it has been announced by Price Ferdinand, president of the organization.

SCRANTON MEN HERE ON TOUR

(Continued from Page 1)

Worthington Scranton, chairman of the reservations committee of the tour and a descendant of the prominent figure in the gathering, Ralph A. Amerman, first vice-president of the Scranton chamber, and Martin P. Kennedy, general chairman of the tour, and others spoke briefly of the warm reception accorded them, and advised Boston and New England business men to reciprocate by making a pilgrimage to the Lackawanna Valley, particularly Scranton.

Tell Scranton's Record

From the visitors the claim was heard that Scranton is the world's largest anthracite mining city; has the world's largest button mill; the country's largest lace mill; is second in rank for silk manufacture and has many other widely diversified industries of importance. Total assessed valuation of Scranton is \$142,783,185.

Following the luncheon, the party made a sight-seeing tour of Boston, aided by the chamber, reception committee. They will sail at 5 p. m. tonight from India Wharf, on the steamer New York, for that city. Tomorrow will be spent in New York, leaving by rail in time to reach Scranton at 5:30 p. m.

Among the Scranton men making the tour were lawyers, bankers, business men, railroad officials, tailors, salesmen, jewelers, real estate men, florists, coal merchants, lumber dealers, and practically every line of business. P. H. Ackey of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, G. D. A. Bell of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and John H. Brandamere, secretary of the Scranton chamber, were among the visitors.

AMOSKEAG WORKERS REJECT SLIDING SCALE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 23 (AP)—The Amoskeag Workers' Congress late yesterday declined to enter into a "partnership" with the management of the Amoskeag mills whereby salary reductions would be temporarily accepted when such action would result in obtaining contracts through low bids. Company officials expressed regret that the proposal had not been accepted.

In describing the plan to the workers, W. Parker Straw, agent of the Amoskeag company, explained that a committee named by employees should confer with mill officials in deciding whether orders should be filed at a scale lower than the established price. If the employees agreed, they were to take whatever wage reduction might be necessary to meet the scale decided upon for that particular order.

A further cut might bring in more revenue, especially if applied to the higher brackets. If the last tax bill has proved that reductions may mean a net increase of revenue through increase in the income taxes, the same theory might be applied in future bills. But it can only be applied on a basis of long-time observation, declared Mr. Mellon.

Increasing Net Revenues

There are indications, however, that the Treasury Department will be disposed favorably toward further reduction as soon as the effects of the new law can be accurately determined. Mr. Mellon, it was stated, does not believe that the point has yet been reached at which the tax levies are most productive of revenue.

Judge Murray's Traffic Court Proves Poor Place for Excuse

Motor Parking Violators Contribute Another Day's Contribution in Fines—Some Who Failed to Appear in Court Face Summonses

Boston's crusade against automobile parking violators continued in the Municipal court today when Judge Michael J. Murray fined 165 defendants \$5 each. Five who pleaded not guilty were found guilty after short hearings and were fined \$10 each. The 165 fines were levied within a space of 40 minutes, during which time, seven more were fined and given time to pay.

Eight automobilists did not appear. Judge Murray instructed the officers who summoned these persons to take warrants with them and if the defendants did not have a good excuse for failing to heed the summons, to arrest them.

One man pleaded not guilty because he was sure he left his car parked the proper distance from a corner, and someone must have moved it. Judge Murray told him he was responsible for the car. A woman pleaded not guilty to leaving her car more than an hour on Harrison Avenue. She said that between 3:35 and 5 p. m. she had returned to the car three times. Judge Murray told her that she was admitting she had evaded the law.

Another offered as an excuse that she had just come from Rochester, N. Y., and was weary. The crusade Judge Murray told her newspapers had given plenty of warning.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS ELECT OFFICERS

George I. Lawley was elected Commander of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, at the annual business meeting last night in Masonic Temple on Boylston Street. Several hundred sir knights were in attendance at the meeting, which began with a dinner at 6 o'clock. The induction of officers followed the business meeting.

Other officers elected included: James H. Dalton, Generalissimo; Stewart A. Colpitts, Captain General; Freeman S. Eggen, Senior Warden; Ernest D. Chast, Junior Warden, and William P. Stone, Treasurer.

SCOTTISH RITE PICKS BOSTON

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—Frederic B. Stevens of Detroit was elected Grand Lieutenant-Commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry at the closing session of the one hundred and fourteenth meeting of the Supreme Council. He succeeds Amos B. Pettibone of Chicago. Boston was chosen as the 1927 meeting place.

Every afternoon is being spent in field work, in which the Scout executives have first-hand experience under the instruction of experts in various phases of the Boy Scout movement. Camps receive particular attention because of the opportunity it offers for character building.

On their way to the convention the delegates were the guests of the L. L. B. Boy Scout Council, with an assembly at Camp Iroquois outside the city, where a preliminary national training school has been in progress since Aug. 28.

The Koussevitzkys Return With Bag and Baggage and Smiles

"What About Programs?"—Ah, a Koussevitzky Will Not Be Rushed—More About Them Later—Goes to Bay State Road Home for Season

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, returned with Mme. Koussevitzky to Boston last evening. For three days they and members of their party will be at the Hotel Vendome. Those who have liked to think that, one day, the Koussevitzkys would establish a home quite their own in Boston, thus to lead an air of permanence to their residence here, will have satisfaction in learning that the new Koussevitzky home, at 131 Bay State Road, will, at the end of those three days, be complete and ready for them.

With a humorous, continental leisureliness, Mr. Koussevitzky left the Knickerbocker at Back Bay station. The sun was setting in swirls of rose and lemon across the chimney pots of the city, when he was seen carrying the family umbrellas and walking sticks, surveyed the scene, nodding now and again to acquaintances standing in the twilight of the trainshed.

A great many pieces of luggage were unloaded, which suggests that the directors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, William H. Brennan, manager, greeted the conductor and his wife. They shook hands. All smiled a little. A shrug of the shoulders and Koussevitzky said: "Ah, such a crossing! A contrast to Boston. We like it to be returned."

The amusing thing about the scene was the lack of hurry. No one in the party saw any necessity for whisking up the luggage and the individuals to leave the lower platform post haste, as it is the American custom for travelers to have done with all things pertaining to the station almost before trains have come to a stop. The colors in the sky deepened, the minutes passed and the Koussevitzkys smiled again together as two having arrived at an understanding which says, "When debarking from a crowded train the thing to do is to remain calm and all will be well." The train moved out and all other passengers were gone from the platform.

Finally the party moved. Leisurely Porters staggered under the labeled luggage. Madam Koussevitzky held on the umbrellas and walking sticks. Her expert eye, anticipating the inevitable moments when essentials must be forthcoming at the hotel, roamed over the apportionment among the porters of various familiar and important pieces. Upon the upper level Koussevitzky would say, as he has said in another year: "Ah, very good programs for this season. Many new things. Some things modern. A Beethoven Festival in the Spring. A new symphony by Alexander Tansman, who wrote it for playing in Boston. Some modern Russian pieces. Not the 'Prelude to Life' which aroused Paris. More of Prokofiev. We had his 'Seven, They Are Seven' last season. . . ."

Madame had gone ahead with Mr. Brennan. Only across the street. It is well apparently, with dinner ahead, to see that Koussevitzky crosses the street too, when he has been drawn into a discussion of programs.

Droll, the terrier, a little more sedate than last season, had gone on ahead. "Mr. Koussevitzky likes to be back in Boston," said Madame, looking across from one curbstone to another, when he has been drawn into a discussion of programs. Koussevitzky rightly smiled when some question was asked of his European holiday, for, after all, a series of Concerts Koussevitzky at L'Opera a music festival at Zurich, endless sipping out of new materials for this season make a kind of holiday that is a matter of opinion. Perhaps, in three days, when the new house was open and residence had been taken up there, he might give some inkling of specific items for the programs. "Perhaps you must wait to see as each week goes on."

FLOWER BOOK RECEIVED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special). The Haverhill Public Library has received a copy of the first volume of the famous five-volume set of "North American Wild Flowers," published by the Smithsonian Institute. The volumes are being purchased from the Gale Art Fund of the library which was left for the purchase of books otherwise too expensive to be bought from the popular book funds.

WETHERN'S of Boston



"To start the season right"

SCOUT OFFICIALS ATTEND BIENNIAL

H. B. Converse Heads Local Group at Hot Springs, Ark.

Local officials of the Boy Scout movement are in Hot Springs, Ark., for the fourth biennial conference of Boy Scout executives of the United States, a gathering of approximately 1000 leaders in this movement, of whom 800 give their whole time to it in a professional capacity.

The Boston group was headed by Harold B. Converse, New England regional executive; his two deputies, William E. Severance and Frederick H. Keefe; Donald North, Scout executive of the Boston Council, and his deputy, Edward S. Roche. There are also attending this meeting 30 other Scout executives, representing as many local councils in as many New England cities.

The Scout leaders are gathering at Hot Springs for the fourth time, these biennial meetings revealing graphically the growth of the Boy Scout movement. At the first, held in 1920 in Palisades Park, New York City, there were 125 Scout executives present. In 1922, at Blue Ridge, N. C., 293 attended, and two years ago, at Estes Park, Colo., there were present 488 full-time leaders in the Boy Scout movement.

The program includes daily group discussions, reports of special commissions appointed at the last conference, and addresses by E. St. Elmo Lewis, Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, and other distinguished men outside of the Scout movement.

Every afternoon is being spent in field work, in which the Scout executives have first-hand experience under the instruction of experts in

NEW YORK DRYS SHUN WET WING OF REPUBLICANS

Up-State Is Bone Dry and
Wadsworth Leadership
Will Not Change It

By a Staff Correspondent

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23—

Up-state New York is in revolt. A political "forest fire" is sweeping the rural community and from every quarter politicians are wiring New York City that the situation is out of hand. Alienated by the wet leadership of James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, Republican leaders are now in some cases reported to be abandoning the conflict and letting the conflagration rage. More than one observer forecasts that the whole Wadsworth campaign for re-election and his platform favoring the "Quebec system" of Government liquor control, will go up in the smoke. The result, that the largest populated state of the Union will find one, at least, of its political parties practically purged of the anti-prohibition impulse.

The whole upheaval is over the Wadsworth "Quebec liquor system" plank. Faced with the direct issue, "What have you as a substitute, if you reject prohibition?" the answer of the wets to this question is held to be unsatisfactory by up-state voters. The "Quebec plan" is claimed to mean nothing more than the return of the old-time bar with the substitution of a barkeeper paid out of public taxes for one paid by private funds.

In practically every up-state town and village visited by the writer, prominent local spokesmen affirm that "the Wadsworth plan won't do." Up-state New York is normally Republican. Alienated by Mr. Wadsworth and faced with the wet banner of the Democrats, a heavy rural vote for an independent dry Republican ticket is forecast.

Up-State Viewpoint
Watertown, in Jefferson County, with 35,000 people is the main town in the county of 80,000. The county contains only 5,000 aliens, which gives a proportion in marked contrast to that of New York City. Although the vote of Watertown is small, numerically compared with that of the immense vote of the state's metropolis, Watertown is typical of other Watertowns which lie in New York State.

In the present juncture in New York State politics there are enough questions of whether they will not be decisive in the result. "All this block of northern counties in New York State is absolutely dry," said Harold B. Johnson, editor of the Watertown Times. The Times is an independent paper supporting Franklin W. Cristman (R.), dry candidate for Senator in his fight against Mr. Wadsworth.

"Watertown went dry somewhat before prohibition," said Mr. Johnson. "The city has been greatly benefited by the dry law. For example, the short thoroughfare known as Arcade Street, formerly had 11 saloons on it; while the town of only 30,000 people had 89 saloons. Today there is not one. They are closed—for good. Would we go back to them? Not much! Our savings have increased, our school enrollment has gone up, and our social conditions have improved generally. Watertown is dry—and will stay so!"

Watertown's Philosophy
Under the system of a city manager, Watertown has passed the local Kelley Act, which is virtually a "town enforcement act" and takes the place of the state (Mullan-Gage) enforcement act, the repeal of which left New York one of the three states without a local law to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Johnson, like many other "up-state" citizens, criticizes Mr. Wadsworth's appeal for Republican support in order "to assist Coolidge."

"Mr. Coolidge is a dry while Wadsworth is a wet," said Mr. Johnson. "I think we might better assist the President by defeating Mr. Wadsworth."

Opinions of men like Mr. Johnson find echoes among revolting Republicans throughout the rural communities. "There is an overwhelmingly dry sentiment up state," said E. M. Hastings, prominent coal dealer in the town of Pulaski, 2,000 inhabitants. Pulaski is in Oswego County, with a total population of 71,000, with 2800 aliens.

According to Mr. Hastings the

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FASHION HEADQUARTERS

local meeting to endorse the candidacy of Mr. Cristman was held in the local Methodist Church. Signatures already secured in Mr. Cristman's behalf indicate that well over half the voters will support him. Pulaski is a quiet little American town, representative of all that is going on up-state.

J. A. Lyster, manufacturer of Cazenovia, N. Y., a town of 3500 in Madison County, today actively organizing the Republican "revolt" against the wet leadership of the party. Madison County with only 1000 aliens in a population of about 40,000 is claimed to be dry in sentiment by Mr. Lyster. He was former Republican town committeeman and for years published the local Cazenovia paper.

Pretty Good Dry Record

In a still larger field, the Rev. L. P. Tucker, head of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Anti-Saloon League, has visited and partially or completely organized 16 of the central New York counties for a strenuous dry campaign. Like other witnesses, he declares that up-state New York is bone dry.

Probably no wet politician trembles in his bed when the local "Pulaski Democrat," or the "Mexico Independent," in the adjacent town unleashes its very parochial thunder and starts on a local "rebellion." The "Democrat," which, by the way, is a Republican in politics despite its name, and the Independent have, between them, probably not more than 4000 subscribers. But taken as representative of other "Democrats" and other "Independents" scattered throughout the vast area of the dry state, the triangle that is New York State, these small and straightforward dailies are of tremendous importance.

Like the particles of a piece of iron, they seem today to be all magnetized and pointing one way; according to observers, the compass of up-state New York is pointing unflinchingly toward the continued observance of the dry law.

Fully 55.8 per cent of the actual territory of New York State was dry under local option laws, before the Volstead Act ever went into effect. Of the municipal districts in the State, 600 of 900 were dry before prohibition. While too much importance cannot be attached to this percentage, it is significant that the Cazenovias and the Watertowns, in view of the vastly greater population cooped up in the wet city areas, and particularly in New York City, are factually remaining dry. The universal American colloquy of "the measure of temperance following a high percentage of native American white stock, obtained in New York State just as it did in other parts of the country. Anxious observers in the rest of the United States have often seen the ominous shadow of "New York" cast over the whole question of the future of national prohibition. "New York," however, has generally meant to them New York City, with its alien population, and they have forgotten the dry up-state entirely.

Some Interesting Figures
The Empire State has a total population of 11,162,151, with over half that number, or 5,873,356, living in Greater New York, where fewer than 3 out of 10 people are of native American descent. About 65 per cent of the State's population lives in cities of 50,000 or more.

It is generally agreed that New York City, which has been "the gang-plank from Europe" for years, has never been able to offer its aliens a fair chance to learn the fundamental trend of American feeling on the dry question. Crowded into slums, looking out on air shaft at supper, sleeping on the fire escape in summer, deprived of access to the country and living always in the tawdry monotony of congested tenements, these people have inevitably felt the processes of Americanization slowed up.

The New York Housing and Regional Planning Commission, for instance, reported recently that only one-third of New York City's population had income sufficient to enable the family to live in "decent, modern quarters." In 1920, some 366,000 dwellings in the city held 1,278,000 families; an excess of 912,000 families over dwellings, or about 70 per cent. The great city has succeeded in piling story on story and skyscraper on skyscraper, but it has never been able to pile one green tree on another, or one park on another. The result is that deep cleavages exist between the more representative American up-state communities like Watertown, and Manhattan. One of the most outstanding of these cleavages is the respective attitude toward prohibition.

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DRY BURDEN PUT ON LOCAL BASIS

District Chiefs Say Enforcement
Depends on
Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — The national prohibition law cannot properly be enforced without the earnest co-operation of local authorities. This is the consensus among the 23 district prohibition administrators here for a series of conferences with Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and other federal prohibition officials, on problems of law enforcement.

Mr. Andrews has recently determined that the program for the coming year should center about the development of a definite system of co-operation between federal officials charged with enforcement of prohibition, and state, county and municipal officers of the law.

Reports which he is receiving from the administrators have confirmed his opinion that local officials must be made to realize their joint responsibility and that local enforcement should be made the keynote of the Government's program for the coming year.

The administrators are receiving first hand information on all phases of enforcement as it is directed from Washington headquarters. Frank Dow, first assistant to Mr. Andrews; James Britt, chief counsel of the prohibition unit; Roy Haynes, commissioner, and J. E. Jones, assistant commissioner, are attending the conferences to discuss specific phases of enforcement with the administrators.

In addition to the daily general round-table conferences, Mr. Andrews is holding private discussions with administrators in districts where specific problems demand his attention. Every person attending has a full opportunity to "speak out" on any subject and criticism of the present system is freely invited.

Mr. Andrews said. He feels that the chief value of such a "morale conference" is the opportunity it affords for frank discussion of difficulties. If a proper sense of responsibility is to be built up in the group of administrators, they must be free to criticize and to make suggestions at any point, he believes.

Administrators have been told that concentration of all their efforts on the large sources of illicit liquor, rather than on the individual who breaks the law by purchase or sale of small stocks of liquor, is desirable. His idea is that the large sums which the Government is spending on prohibition enforcement, between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually, will show results more quickly if the time and effort which are necessary to round up petty violators are directed against the big promoters, the well-organized and widely-distributed "liquor rings" which operate on a wholesale scale. If these are put out of business, the "little fellows" will automatically be eliminated, he believes.

SIR J. CRAIG DECLARES

IRELAND HARMONIOUS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Permanent peace at last has dawned in Ireland, Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Ulster, declared on his arrival here in the course of a Canadian tour. "I have nothing but a good report to give of Ireland," Sir James said. "I would say without hesitation that the feeling among all classes and all creeds is more conciliatory than it has been for a century. The two governments of Ireland work in harmony and with

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less politics than formerly. Both North and South are looking forward to a period of large development. The boundary settlement between us proves that no matter how complicated and difficult a problem may be, by good will and an overriding desire to help our native country it will be always possible to reach a solution beneficial to all parties.

"Prior to the war the executive authority rested with one man, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, a member of the British Cabinet, who was tied for most of the year to London. Under the present system in both North and South every department of life is under the direct control of a Minister responsible to Parliament. Ireland, settled and working amicably, should have a great future. The Empire and foreign countries where Irishmen reside should feel a sense of relief and have cause for pride in the progress which our country has made in recent times and the promise she gives us for her future."

What They are saying.

HELEN KELLER:

"The mother who, either by precept or example, teaches her children fear, is guilty of the darkest possible crime."

RUFUS L. DUFFUS:

"Being human, children learn what isn't so just as thoroughly as what is, and believe it just as firmly."

MINOT SIMONS:

"The darker the outlook the more we should think peace and talk peace."

ALBERT E. RIBOURG:

"Give the nation good mothers and you give it good laws, for the character of the nation's laws reaches back to the characters of its mothers."

JANE SANDELLON:

"Love is a gift; friendship, an exchange."

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN:

"Man is set up to run under a load. If he retires from one activity, we must embark upon another."

HARRISON H. BLOCK:

"I have noticed that they who seem to try to discredit and belittle Christianity are the ones who are most loudly demanding its teachings be used toward them."

PAUL SCHERER:

"The enemy of the Christian religion is not twentieth-century science; it is twentieth-century materialism."

HARRIS E. KIRK:

"If religion is to remain a force in our lives and exert its influence over the younger generation, the Christians will have to abandon theological argument and strive for a real spiritual regeneration."

B. U. Business Students Earn \$557,094.74 While Learning

Large Number at Least Partially Self-Supporting—All
Seniors Must Have "Supervised Employment"

—Social Service Graduates Active in City

Students at the Boston University college of business administration during the year ending last July 1, earned a total of \$557,094.74 while pursuing their regular college programs, according to the annual report of the vocational office of the college.

The office made 213 full-time placements of students, says the report, and in this group the total yearly earnings of students placed was \$266,931.60. In the part-time group, the total number of vocational department placements was 930, with the estimated total earnings placed at \$48,718.58. The total placements made by the vocational office was 1143.

Seniors on supervised employment earned goodly sums also, the report shows. A total of 129 day-division seniors earned \$128,108.72, and 56 evening-division seniors earned \$13,335.54, the report states.

The large number of part-time positions filled by the office is indicative of the large percentage of students who earn their way through their college careers. While the total placements, 930, does not represent an equal number of students, as some students hold more than one part-time position in the course of a year, the number of students contributing to their income while attending the college was estimated at between 400 and 500.

Supervised Employment

The "supervised employment" referred to in the report is required of all students before they receive their degrees. The positions held by these seniors on "supervised employment" range from accounting positions through advertising, publicity, editorial work, teaching and a large number of other types of work.

Of the day division men on supervised employment, the weekly salary at time of graduation from the college was between \$100 and \$50 in the cases of six students. One of these was getting a salary of \$100 a week. In the evening division, the highest weekly salary at graduation was \$115.54.

Among the few women students of the college, there were 66 placements in part-time positions last year. Out of the total of about 500 women students in the day division the total number earning part or all of their way is not given in the report. Large numbers of women in the evening division earn their own way, however.

Social Service Growing

Twenty-eight graduates of the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service are

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plunged into the breach is inspiring the stricken area to rise above its loss.

The telegram to the A. A. A. was signed by M. M. Smith, president of the Florida State Automobile Association, in Orlando, and is based on information secured from key points such as Tampa, Palm Beach and from eyewitnesses and special investigators sent into the affected area. From Tampa comes the word, "The city is exactly the same as it was last week and the sun is shining."

Mr. Smith's telegram regarding Miami concludes: "Work of cleaning up and rebuilding Miami has already commenced. Florida is made up of a class of people who do not know the meaning of the word defeat. Consequently from the ruins of the storm in all places will arise better buildings and more beautiful cities."

Mail Situation Well in Hand,

Say Florida Postmasters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—"Mail situation well in hand," was the report telegraphed from Florida to John H. Bartlett, Acting Postmaster-General. "Our own force can handle all additional work. Repairs to damaged stations are being rushed." Post-office inspectors made a similar report. "Service at Miami is normal; main office safe; stations badly damaged; getting to outlying points as soon as possible."

Seven additional inspectors have been rushed to the Florida east coast from Atlanta. Word has been sent from the Post Office Department here that every possible assistance is to be given the east coast.

Sofia Expresses Sympathy

By Special Cable

SOPIA, Sept. 23—Representatives of King Boris and the Bulgarian Government yesterday visited the American Minister and expressed the deepest sympathy for the sufferers in the Florida storm.

PRINCE ASANI OF SIAM

TO STUDY AT HARVARD

SEATTLE, Wash. (P)—Prince Asani of Bangkok, Siam, and Dr. Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of the late President Wilson, and foreign affairs adviser to the Siamese Government, have been guests of the Harvard alumni here.

The Prince is en route to Cambridge to take a course in the Brown and Nichols School preparatory to Harvard University. He is 19 years old and is being educated in America, said Dr. Sayre, to prepare him "to play some constructive part in the development of his country."

MILLERS' BOOKS ARE WITHHELD

Demand for Records Held
Unauthorized in Bread
Price Investigation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P)—The

Millers' National Federation has been told by the District of Columbia courts that it need not produce private records asked for by the Federal Trade Commission in its inquiry into bread and flour prices.

The court held that in ordering the investigation, the Senate did not intend to authorize the commission to force the submission of the private records of firms in the milling and baking industries, or to compel witnesses to go to Chicago from every part of the country to attend hearings.

After saying that, if produced, the record undoubtedly would be turned over to the Senate by the commission, and thus made public, the decision continued:

"No mere administrative agency, acting as such, has any right to invade the privacy of business, except as prescribed by law, and then only within constitutional limitations. Indeed, so far as natural personal or private corporations are concerned, it is certain that Congress cannot give administrative officials authority to rummage through papers without their consent in the hope that evidence may be discovered useful for a public purpose."

The commission is expected to appeal to a higher court, for officials contend that should an injunction granted be permitted to stand, the bread inquiry would be greatly handicapped.

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| 8x10 ft. | 235 | \$149.00 |
| 6x9 ft. | 135 | \$95.00 |
| 3x6 ft. | 50 | \$35.00 |
| 2x4 ft. | 25 | \$17.00 |

Short Waves Bring Back Use of Super-Regeneration

Circuit Long Discarded for Radiocast Use Now Comes Into Its Own

We take great pleasure in introducing a new contributor to the Radio Page, Edwin B. Dalin, at present engaged in research work at Fruit Laboratory and formerly connected with the Acme Apparatus Company and the Radio Corporation of America. Having felt that super-regeneration had long been neglected, we obtained some of the latest French periodicals on this subject, and had Mr. Dalin use them as a basis for this discussion. Mr. Dalin has designed a short-wave receiver, using this idea, which is starting in its performance and which will be described in a future issue. Mr. Dalin is the son of Cyrus Dalin, noted sculptor, whose radio figures have given him an international reputation.

By EDWIN B. DALIN

When Armstrong first introduced the super-regenerative circuit to the radio public there was a great deal of interest in the circuit. In the thought of most people the aim was to get a great volume of sound, using at most two or three tubes. Semi-power tubes were recommended with plate voltages as high as 500 volts. To be sure, there was terrific volume of sound, but little that could be called music. The tube noises were amplified to a tremendous extent in addition to the control frequency, causing the well-known "peanut-whistle" that was so annoying to most listeners.

The efficiency of the super-regenerative circuit is not very great on the ordinary radiocast frequencies unless a rather low modulating frequency is used, and this causes the disagreeable "peanut-whistle" to appear. As will be explained later, the super-regenerative circuit is especially suited for the short waves.

It is important that the fundamental conception of the regenerative detector be understood before going to the super-regenerative circuit, so a review of a few elementary ideas will be given.

Let us consider the circuit, shown schematically in Figure 1, with no regeneration. It consists of a circuit L-C, by means of a continuous oscillation, having a frequency equal to the natural frequency of the circuit. Noting the value of current in this circuit, let us increase the coupling between L and C. The intensity of the current in L increases. The only thing that can cause an increase of current in L is a reduction of resistance of the circuit, since we have not changed the conditions in the external source. Since the resistance has not in reality changed, we may say that we have added a negative resistance to the circuit.

This is only a convenient way of expressing this action. The positive resistance corresponds to a consumption of energy and the negative resistance to a generation of energy. We now see that it is not possible to have a negative resistance without borrowing some energy from some external source—the B-battery in this case. It increases the regenerative coupling, the negative resistance increases in absolute magnitude and it may reach a point where it exceeds the positive resistance. The circuit then receives more energy than it can consume and oscillations are sustained, the circuit then radiates part of the excess of energy which it receives.

There are three cases to consider: 1. The positive resistance is greater than the absolute value of negative resistance. 2. The two resistances are equal in value but opposite in sign. 3. The negative resistance is greater in absolute value than the positive resistance.

We will now examine what happens in each of these cases when the circuit receives oscillations from an external source.

Three Points Considered

Figure 2 shows the idea involved. As soon as the external source of oscillations is applied to the circuit, the oscillations are established in the circuit, according to the curve. The amplitude, feeble at first, increases, following an exponential law, then is stabilized at a constant value as long as the external E. M. F. is applied. If the oscillation is removed, the oscillations in the receiving circuit die down, also following an exponential law.

This is the basis of all non-regenerative sets. The greater the inductance and the lower the resistance, the greater the time before the oscillations reach zero when the external E. M. F. is removed.

Resistances Are Equal

Figure 3 gives the curve under the conditions of equal resistances. In absence of any external E. M. F. there is no current in the circuit L-C (Figure 1), but under the influence of an external E. M. F. the

oscillations increase as in the preceding case, but here the amplitude of the oscillation is proportional to the length of time the external oscillations are impressed and inversely proportional to the ratio of capacity to inductance.

Consequently, if the external E. M. F. is applied for an infinite time, the amplitude of oscillations should become infinite. In any case, they will increase as long as the external E. M. F. is applied. If the external source is removed, the oscillations will last infinitely with a constant amplitude in the circuit. This is purely a theoretical case. Actually it is so unstable that the circuit either dies down or spills over into true oscillation.

As soon as an E. M. F. is introduced into the circuit, a free oscillation and a forced oscillation start. The amplitude of the latter is determined by the quotient of the E. M. F. divided by the resultant resistance. The amplitude of the free oscillation starts at a value equal to the forced one, but increases immediately and reaches an infinite value even when the external source is withdrawn.

The free oscillation begins with an amplitude proportional to the external E. M. F. and this proportionality remains the same. This may be seen by studying the curve in Figure 4.

Even when the negative resistance exceeds the positive, oscillations do not start with some external cause, but the slightest circuit disturbance will start it. Even the slight irregularities of current in the tube due to variations in electron emission will start off oscillation.

It is important to remember that in case of the excess of positive resistance that it is the forced oscillation that contains all the energy at the end of a small interval of time. On the contrary when there is an excess of negative resistance, it is the forced oscillation that contains all the energy.

Super-Regeneration
It would evidently be interesting in practice to use the conditions described in the case of the excess of negative resistance so as to have an infinite result caused by a finite source of energy, but as small as can be imagined. Unfortunately this can be realized, since in this case the oscillations increase to an infinite value and the circuit oscillates by itself after a short interval of time. In order to receive signals it would be necessary to turn off the filament of the tube and start over again.

Several experimenters have thought of using the free oscillation and of stopping the "autodyne" effect which results from its use. Among these are Latour, Turner and Boltho.

It seems that Armstrong was the first one to have conceived the idea of varying the positive and negative resistance either separately or simultaneously. The circuit is then periodically put into the favorable condition for maximum amplification. From the preceding information we see that there are three methods of producing super-regeneration:

(a) By the variation of the positive resistance only.
(b) By the variation of the negative resistance only.
(c) By the variation of both simultaneously.

We will describe the first method only, as space does not permit the description of the others. This method is especially suitable for use with the short waves.

The positive resistance of the circuit is composed of two parts: a fixed part composed of different losses in the circuit: ohmic, dielectric hysteresis and radiation; a variable part which is represented by the space between the grid and filament of an auxiliary tube connected as a low-frequency oscillator.

Figure 5 shows the circuit. V₁ is the tube connected as an ordinary regenerative detector. V₂ is connected as an oscillator, but with this peculiarity—that its grid circuit is in series with that of the detector

tube. It is easy to see that the grid-filament space of V₂ is in parallel with the oscillating circuit L-C. When tube V₂ oscillates, at one time per cycle its grid is positive, the grid-filament space decreasing in resistance. Since it is in parallel with the oscillating circuit of the detector tube, this circuit is highly damped and its resistance becomes very high. However when the grid of V₂ is negative its filament-grid space has a very high resistance and the circuit oscillates, having nothing but its own natural damping to contend with.

We have now accomplished the variation of positive resistance by adding to the natural damping of the circuit a damping that is variable with time. Let us now vary the regeneration by changing the coupling between L₁ and L₂, we soon strike a point where the phenomenon of super-regeneration is reached. This point is recognized by the hissing sound that is characteristic of most super-regenerative circuits. The above description applies to a very crude circuit that is merely given to illustrate the theories of operation. Many refinements are necessary to adapt it to short wave reception, and later a circuit will be described which will give extraordinary amplification on the short waves, and with very little extraneous noise associated with it.

LECTURE RADIOCAST CANCELED
The Christian Science lecture by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., which was to have been Monday evening, Sept. 27, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa., will not be radio-cast as announced in the program of radio-casts for Sept. 27. An unavoidable change in schedule by the management of Station WLIT necessitated the cancellation.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 24

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn Orchestra. Studio program.

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn Orchestra. Studio program.

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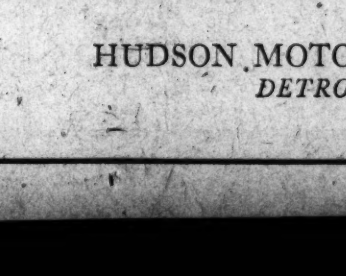
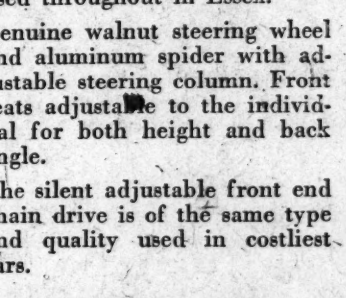
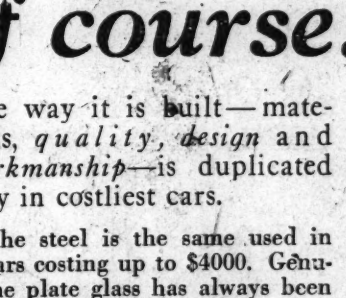
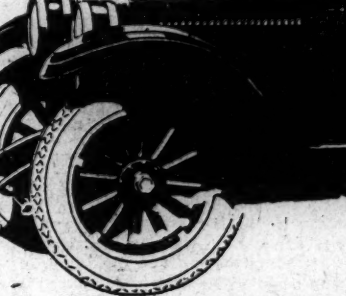
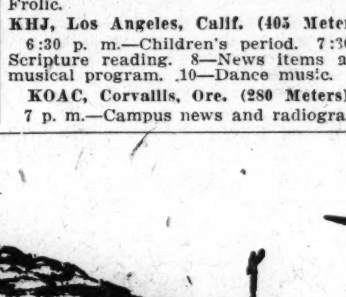
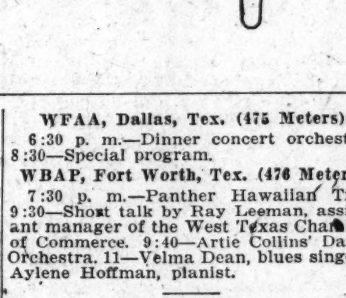
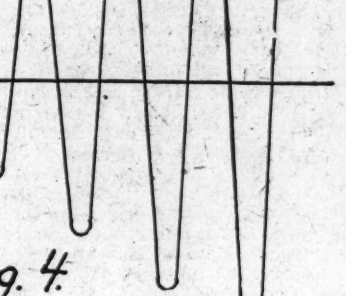
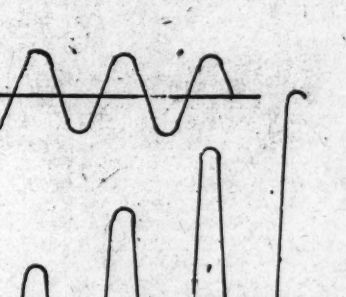
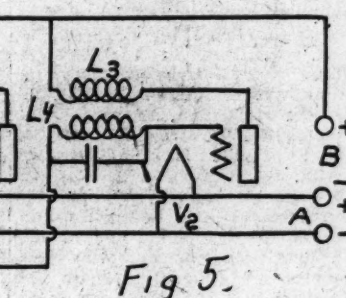
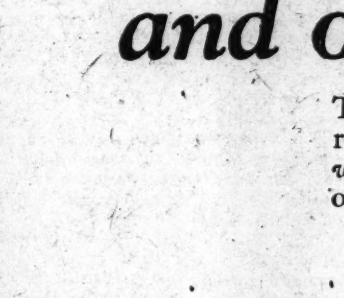
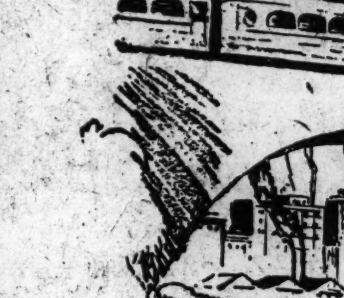
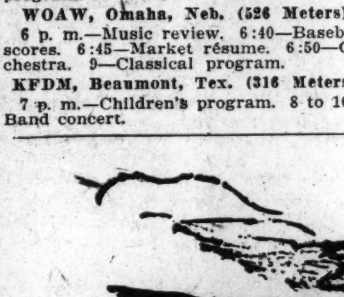
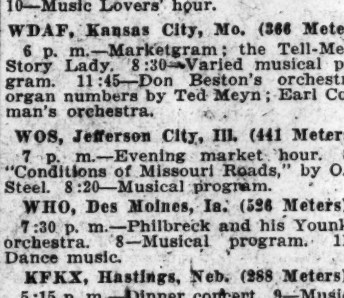
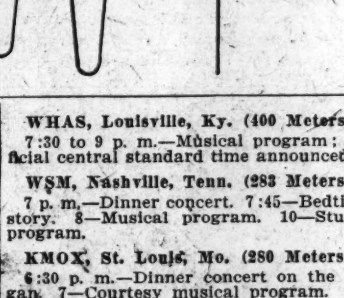
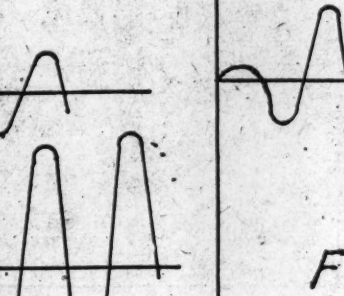
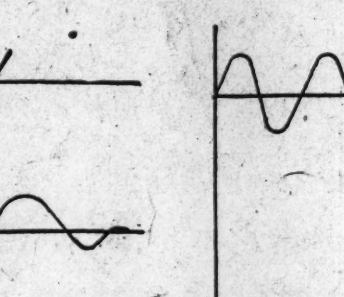
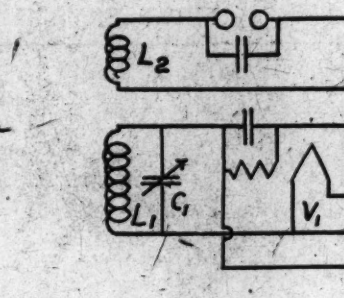
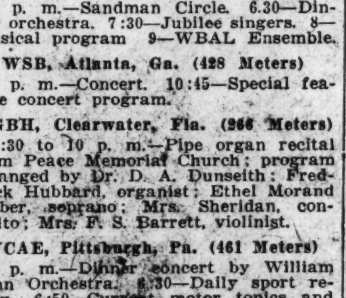
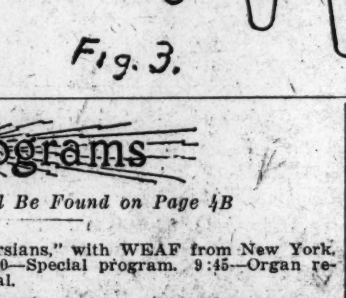
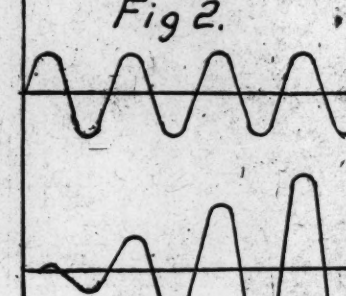
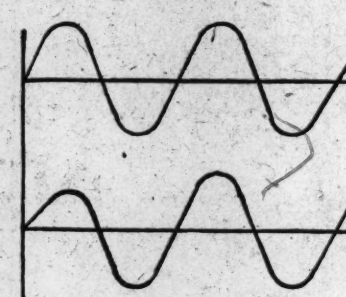
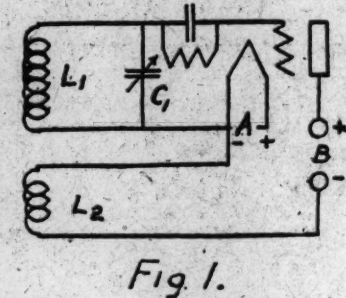
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Holland Faces Radio Free Speech Problem

Special Correspondence

The Hague

THE International Radio Conference to be held in Washington next year has cast its shadow before it. The former minister of the Dutch waterways in whose department are included posts and telegraphs, etc., recently nominated a royal commission for preparing regulations for radio-casting in Holland and its report has recently been published.

A very important question which the commission had to decide was whether anything should be radio-cast which might hurt religious or political susceptibilities. The conclusion reached was that every view of life in so far as it did not conflict with the law should be allowed free expression. But in cases where it was considered that anyone's feelings might be hurt, it was decided that a certain amount of control might be exercised over the matter to be radio-cast.

This decision, which it is felt is in the form of a compromise between the different religious and political tendencies represented on the commission, is generally regarded as rather an unfortunate one. There is some anxiety lest, if this basis is adopted, the air would be filled with political programs, sermons of the various religious denominations in the country and so forth, and that this would tend to bring about a harmonious state of affairs.

7:15—How to make use of the state seed testing laboratory. 7:20—Copper carbonate for wheat smut control. Prof. H. P. Bares. 7:30—Timely agricultural topics. H. A. Schoth.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—States orchestra. 7:—Sports-on-the-Air, by Harry B. Smith. 7:10—Business and Investment. 7:20—Chamber of Commerce talk on "Industrial San Francisco." 8—Studio program. 10—States Orchestra, under the direction of Waldemar Lind. 11—Dance music.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters) 9 to 12 p. m.—Dance program by "Bob" Beal and his Claremont Orchestra; studio program; intermission solos will be rendered by various members of the orchestra continuously during the evening.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters) 7 p. m.—Feature program. 8 to 12—Courtship programs.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (268 Meters) 6 p. m.—KMTR "Radio Press Agent" hour. 7—Gaylord Wilshire lectures. 7:30—Prof. Alfred Coolman, president of the Los Angeles Nature Club. 8—Producers' direct market; "Little Genie" program. 8:30—Lenore Duncan's Ballad Ensemble. 9:30—Le Grand Trio.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (402 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Children's program. 7:30—Scripture reading. 8—News items and musical program. 10—Dance music. 11—Dance music. 12—Dance music.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (250 Meters) 5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—Concert orchestra. 10—Elks' frolic.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Early American Skyscrapers

By LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A.
President Illinois Society of Architects

ONE of the early school of Chicago architects who did things was William LeBaron Jenney. He did not discover steel—but he discovered its greatest use in the metal skeleton structure which revolutionized city building. He was a dreamer who did things; a man who built castles in the air as an architect, and, turning practical builder, did them in steel and stone.

The first metal skeleton construction building ever erected was the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, which still stands as a model at Adams and La Salle Streets, and was the first type of skeleton construction ever erected in one complete structure. It was started May 1, 1884, and finished in the fall of 1885.

The footings were of concrete, dimension stone type, each column, exterior and interior, having its own independent foundation, one course of dimension of a heavy bed of concrete, then alternate courses 12 inches high of dimension stone and block rubble ready to receive the cast iron steel columns. At the time the building was started, steel beams were not rolled in the United States. The columns are of cast iron, the beams of rolled iron with bracketed and bolted connections up to the sixth floor.

At this juncture, Mr. Jenney received a letter from Carnegie-Phipps Company, Pittsburgh, that they were then rolling Bessemer beams and asking for substitution in place of iron. Permission was granted and from a letter received from them they stated that the first shipment of steel beams that was made in the United States. From the sixth floor up the beams are steel, though the columns were still of cast iron, as plates and angles were not yet rolled. The building was completed as originally planned, nine stories high with ground level basement. There is no real basement under the building, the boilers being under the court and back of the elevators, practically above grade.

In 1890 two additional stories were added; this addition, all of steel, using Phoenix columns and riveted connections.

In 1887 the Tacoma Building, Madison and LaSalle Streets, was built and was the first all-steel riveted building with steel rails in concrete for spread footings. This was the first all steel building; its architects were William H. Holabird and Martin Roche. The steel work and erection was done by the "Globe Iron Works" on West Indiana Street.

From this time on, many buildings

started in Chicago, the present Rookery Building on LaSalle Street being one of the first of these. Burnham and Root were the architects. Although a tall fireproof building, it is not a steel skeleton. There are no columns in the outside walls. The Rookery, however, claims the honor of being the first to use the steel rails in concrete for foundations.

The skeleton construction cannot in justice be called an invention; it was an evolution, though it remained for Mr. Jenney to make general use of a whole building what had been done before. Many architects had often been obliged to build an iron column into a masonry pier where the load was exceptionally heavy. The evolution of high buildings was not alone the product of one man's ingenuity, so much as the ability to procure essentials necessary to their success, such as many structural devices in steel, a fireproofing of burned clay to protect the same, fast high-speed elevators, all of which after a crude beginning, made this special engineering problem practical. As dark space brings no income, thus did necessity become the inspiration of the evolution of the skyscraper and skeleton construction.

The natural solution of the problem was to inclose an iron column in each of the small upright masonry piers to satisfy three requirements, small piers allowing maximum of light, at the same time providing sufficient strength and fireproofing. This to the ordinary man seemed simple mathematics, but matters of serious nature presented themselves. The expansion and contraction of a column 260 feet high under extreme variation of temperature, say 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or more, to the excessive cold of winter was one. Mr. Jenney solved the problem by supporting the walls and floors of each story independently on columns, thus dividing the total movement into as many parts as there were stories, the expansion and contraction in no one story being of sufficient importance.

In completing the details of construction, the assembling of the parts, wind bracing, etc., all required special arrangements in design and calculation, the iron railroad bridge being the only precedent.

While New York was slow to adopt what was then termed "Chicago Construction," that city has far exceeded Chicago until recently in its development, so far as extreme height is concerned, and occasionally we hear

of skeleton construction being first brought out there by Bradford L. Gilbert, architect, in the "Tower Building" on Lower Broadway, a small building about 40 feet front and 10 or 12 stories high, but it was not erected until 1889, five years after the building of the Home Insurance Building.

This short story of how the first skyscrapers came to be built would not be complete if it did not include some mention of the man who was associated with Mr. Jenney in the early days in Chicago. Every great genius in architecture has attracted and held to him a number of talented assistants—perhaps that is why he is a great genius.

In Mr. Jenney's office were such men as Daniel H. Burnham, William A. Holabird, Martin Roche, F. M. Andrews, Louis H. Sullivan, James Gamble Rogers, H. Van Doran Shaw, Alfred Hoyt Granger, William A. Otis, Dan E. Wald, John M. Ewen, Louis E. Ritter, Robert L. Newberry, Irving K. Pond, W. E. Fisher, Charles W. Townbridge, George E. Whitney, L. Y. Schermerhorn, William B. Mundie and Elmer Jensen, all working with him to create the buildings which have made Chicago world famous. Daniel H. Burnham still is active in the skyscraper world of one of Chicago's first skyscrapers, the Rookery Building. William A. Holabird and Martin Roche are the architects for the Tacoma Building, the first all steel skeleton-constructed building.

Mr. Jenney's firm is now known as Mundie & Jensen, whose latest skyscraper, the Union League Club, embodies the fundamentals laid down in skeleton construction by Mr. Jenney. D. H. Burnham is carrying on the work left by his famous father, as may be seen in the new Burnham Building and Bankers Building. Of the firm of Holabird & Roche, Mr. Roche is living and active, and William A. Holabird has succeeded by his son, Maj. John A. Holabird. The steel skeleton fundamentals, first developed in 1887, are still active in such buildings as being erected from plans of and under the supervision of Holabird & Roche, as the Stevens Hotel, New Palmer House, Roanoke Tower, etc.

One of the most pleasant memories in the writer's experience was the pleasure of meeting with these architects and engineers at the monthly dinners of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A.

Would space permit, many interesting stories could be told of W. L. B. Jenney, Daniel H. Burnham, William A. Holabird and Louis Sullivan. James Gamble Rogers has deservedly and made himself famous in New York. Alfred Hoyt Granger is very active, particularly with his "new favorite," the Architects' Club. And last, but not least, our good and delightful friend, Irving K. Pond, still helps make the world safe for architects at the new club house.

"Forlorn River"

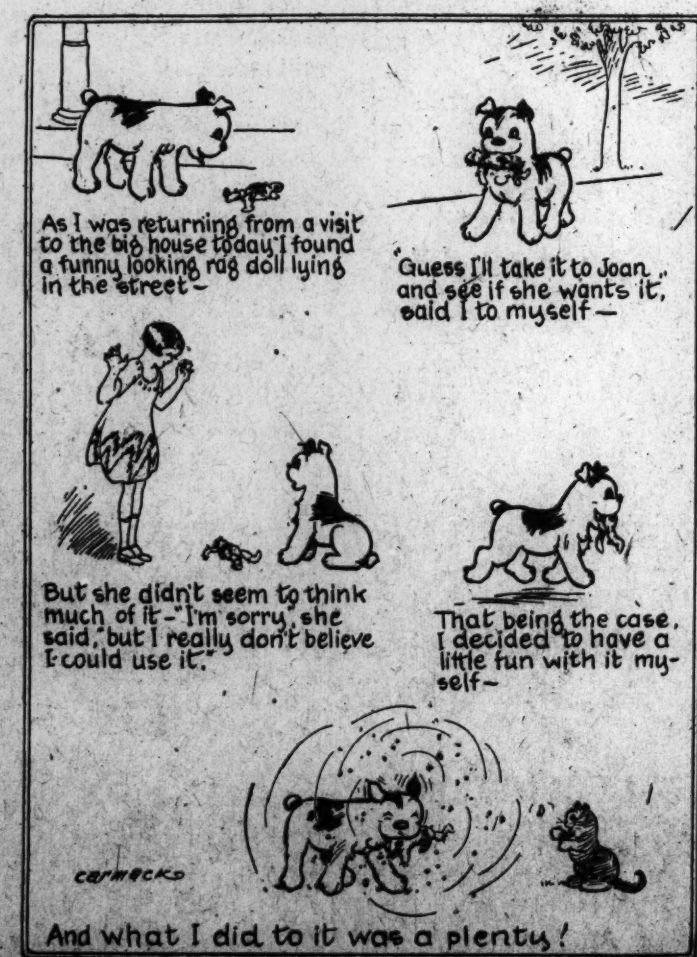
SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—California Theater, "Forlorn River," a motion picture written by George Hull, directed by John Waters, for Paramount.

For once Jack Holt's familiar screen talents are insufficient to swing the rather sluggish scenario that has been allotted him in "Forlorn River," and the whole affair takes on the dry and lack of the average "western." There is action aplenty, but beyond giving Mr. Holt an opportunity to exercise his favorite mount against a superb background of western hills and valleys, nothing seems to register with any special force. Raymond Hatton has been introduced for comedy relief and he has a number of amusing scenes allotted him, but in spite of the clever handling of the various episodes, the story still hangs back with mullah perplexity.

It would seem that the striking young Parisian screen star recently brought to America by Paramount, has been quite miscast as the cowgirl heroine of the picture. Mr. Waters has not repeated the success he achieved with his first "western" for Paramount, but he still maintains his reputation for effective "shots" by his work in "Forlorn River." The honors go to Mr. Holt, of course, for he is always an interesting figure in his western roles, and his fine, upstanding screen personality carries with it a full conviction no matter what sort of a part he may be called upon to portray.

R. F.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



FIRST SKYSCRAPER, CHICAGO



Home Insurance Building as it is today. With Added Stories. The Four Columns at the Entrance, However, Have Been Removed to Comply With a City Ordinance Passed About Six Years Ago, Intended to Remove Any Projecting Structures From Sidewalks.

"Skidding," Prize Play, in Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A Drama League prize play has been discovered in Pasadena and given its "first production on any stage" by the Community Players which seems to have some chance of success in the larger or professional theater, after years of experimenting along this line. "Skidding" is its title and Auranio Rouvroy the author. It is another attempt to interpret in terms of the stage present day home life with all its domestic unattractiveness, somewhat reminiscent of "The Fotters," though unlike it.

The locale is supposed to be a small town in Idaho according to the program, though it might be Iowa or Connecticut as far as the uncertainty of the characterizations or their depiction is concerned. The action concerns the family of Judge Hardy and his wife of 30 years. They have reared four children. Two girls have been married for three or four years. The third daughter comes home from college the beginning of the first act, under the impression she wants to marry or go in for a political career. A young son is the "fifth wheel of the family wagon," lugged in for comedy.

The judge, whose term is expiring, is a candidate for reelection. He is everything a jurist should be, and has stood firm for preservation of the family. Then a bombshell is exploded by the coming home of the two married daughters, with wrecked dreams of matrimony, just when the third has decided to try it in place of a career. Father sees defeat for another term of office in the breaking up of his daughters' domesticity, but welcomes them; Mother feels it their duty to stick it out, for better or worse, and refuses to remain if they do; while the bride-to-be rejects her suitor and finally decides to go in public life.

All this results in a well-made climax to the second act, up to which point "Skidding" holds the interest fairly well. And then like all the rest of the characters and situations it skids to a factory-made happy ending. Everything is settled amicably, both domestically and politically, not as such things usually happen, but like a fairy story.

It would seem that Miss Rouvroy has attended some class in playwriting. Her plot is casual at all points, with the long arm of coincidence coming to the rescue at every crisis. The characters invariably do the things they must in order to make the story come out right. As such it is good entertainment for those who do not require any degree of verisimilitude in their drama.

Frankly "Skidding" impresses one as if it were written with an eye to Broadway rather than Drama League standards; and according to report Miss Rouvroy has brought down two birds with a single effort, for besides winning the play-contest, William A. Brady has bought the play and scheduled it for early New York production. It is rich in comedy lines that are often showed for their human understanding. The Pasadena audiences got a lot of laughs out of it.

Tabatha Goodman in the rôle of daughter number three, in revolt against domesticity, played with considerable spiritfulness. Next to her, Mrs. A. H. Palmer as the mother, drudge came in for honors. James N. Hawkes made Grandpa Hardy a delightful character. The early New York production and played as such by John Bell, Catherine Vidor, Theodore Bolow, Bernice Barnes, Ralph Freud, Jerome Vora and Vislaire Thatcher.

RESTAURANTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DELAWARE ARMS

CINCINNATI, O.

"One Minute to Play"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Million Dollar Theater (Los Angeles), "One Minute to Play," a motion picture written by Byron Morgan, directed by Sam Wood for F. B. O.

Red Grange, football professional extraordinary, has found his initial screen venture an open sesame to another field of activity, quite as spectacular and rewarding as the one he has trodden so long and valiantly. It was hardly to be expected that a young athlete with no stage or screen experience would do more than give an authentic picture of just how the pigskin business was accomplished. Yet Mr. Grange emerges from his first studio experience a decidedly eligible young aspirant for screen honors. He is not only a most attractive specimen of young American manhood to look upon, but he possesses the gift of screen presence. While he does not appear to act before the camera, he does register with sure effect at all times. By force of his innate sincerity and sympathetic makeup, by the singleness of purpose that apparently lies back of all he attempts, does he achieve this new victory.

Those concerned with the introduction of this young football star to the screen have seen to it that a proper story and direction was vouchsafed him. Mr. Morgan's story and Mr. Wood's direction have wholly conformed to the collegiate atmosphere necessary to bring this tale of football and romance into being. "One Minute to Play" rings with the truth of the way things are, and is furthermore staged at an admirable length a football match that becomes quite as engrossing as an actual gridiron encounter. In fact, the producers have taken a chance in giving so much space to the development of the game itself, but the clever way in which the story has been worked out sustains the interest in the match.

A good cast has been assembled to help Mr. Grange in "One Minute to Play," and Mary McAllister, Charles Ogle, Lee Shumway, Jay Hunt and Lincoln Steadman all deserve credit for their capable assistance. It is reported that Mr. Grange is under contract to F. B. O. for three more pictures, and it is to be hoped that he will be as happily circumscribed in his forthcoming films as in his present one. "One Minute to Play" is the second college picture to arrive successfully this year, and this phase of American manners should be a fertile field to sympathetic scenarists.

R. F.

New York Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Fred Stone, in a new musical production, entitled "Cris-Cross," is announced to come to the Globe Theater on Oct. 12. The music in this production is by Jerome Kern and the book and lyrics by Otto Harbach and Anne Caldwell. Charles Dillingham is the producer. The company, in addition to the star, will include his daughter, Dorothy Stone; Allene Crater (Mrs. Stone), Dorothy Francis, Primrose Cary, etc.

RESTAURANTS

PORTLAND, ORE.

Knickerbocker

The Oyster Loaf

EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT

"As You Like It"

SIGN OF THE ROSE

V&V Cafeteria

PORTLAND, ORE.

Roy Hoyer, Oscar Ragland, George Herman and many others. Pedro de Cordoba has been engaged for William H. Friedlander's forthcoming New York production of "The Winged Messenger."

The new Edith Totten Theater on West Forty-eighth Street, will open on Wednesday, Oct. 6, with "Shifting Sands," a three-act play by an unnamed author, as the first production. The house will seat 289 persons. Miss Totten, president of the corporation owning and operating the theater, is founder and head of Drama Comedy, a theater club which has a membership of 5000 men and women.

Chicago Company in "The Vagabond King"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

"The Vagabond King," based upon Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," and with music by Rudolf Friml, is presented at the Great Northern Theater in Chicago with the following cast:
Rene De Montigny, Edward Neil, Casin Cholet, Raymond O'Brien, Margaret, Belle Sylvia, Isabelle, Mildred Gordon, Blanche, Hazel Drury, John LeDuc, Bernard, Trois Sochies, Martin Shepherd, Jehanneton, Joan Marren, Hugues, Du Hamel, Francis Halliday, Guy Tabarie, Arthur Deagon, Colin De Cayeul, Andrew George, Katherine de Vaucourt, Dennis King, Louis XI, George Probert, Francis Villon, Dennis King, Katherine de Vaucourt, Ben Roberts, Thibaut D'Aussigny, Ben Roberts, Lady Mary, Joseph Edwards, Oliver Le Dain, Alexander F. Frank, The Queen, Richard Trost, A. Collette, The Hangman, Richard Trost, A. Collette.

Seldom has an opera in a triumphant season in New York secured such genuine and instant favor for itself in Chicago as "The Vagabond King." It has sweep, excellent music and a good company, and any opinion of it cannot be separated from admiration.

Dennis King, who sprang to immediate and kindly attention as the Villon in this musical version of the well-known "If I Were King," reveals a personality finely adapted to the exigencies of such a colorful part. He has that fine and exciting quality that sets off actors, and when he sings in his strong, clear voice, with all the dash and spirit of the music with him, one forgets the Mercutio he was with Jane Cowl, however buoyant he showed himself at that time.

It is assuredly a one-man show, and that Dennis King's. The adapters followed McCarthy's original as closely as might be, which naturally furnished the player of the poet-king with a part as full of the stage as any. From the opening scene in which the poet, still in the swagging and declaiming attitude of the monarch, through the court act and the final one at the gibbet with the Paris mob swarming around, young King is the glowing center.

"The March of the Vagabonds" and "Tomorrow" the latter, which the star sings in duet with Bernard Deane as the Lady Katherine, bring the audience to a burst of applause. The more romantic melodies, such as "Only a Rose" and "Some Day" and "Love Me Tonight," are picked out with fine feeling, and the well chosen grays, Margaret Irish, outstanding canvases by Warren Ludwig, who has a strong painting of a girl; a good snow study by E. Luchtemeyer; a vegetable harmony by Mabel Edsall; sincere workmanship in offerings by Louise Hoyer, Edward Wells and Halile Blackson. Frank Nuderscher shows a color harmony, "Chimpunk Creek"; Mary Gronemeyer, a water color; Cornelia F. Maury, a shaft of light across a writing table by a window; besides interesting bakies by M. Tanasok and miss photographic art by W. and Grace Parrish.

Laurence Irving's dramatization of Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment" will be produced at the Greenleaf Village Theater, New York, Oct. 11, by Carl Reed, under the title of "The Unwritten Law." The cast will include Basil Sydney, Mary Ellis and Sidney Greenstreet.

A private recital by Damia, French lyric tragedienne, will take place Sept. 26 at the Forty-ninth Street Theater, New York.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SHUBERT

WILBUR

THE DARING DUCHESSE

MAJESTIC

HOUDINI

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

CASTLES IN THE AIR

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SELUWY THEATRE

OLYMPIA THEATRE

Music News and Reviews

Mr. Stokowski Takes

Baton at the "Sesqui"

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Last evening at the auditorium of the Sesquiennial began the last of the eight series of two weeks each of Philadelphia Orchestra concerts. Leopold Stokowski, permanent conductor of the orchestra, was conducting these concluding concerts, and last evening at the first of them he showed that in his own musical country at least, there is a prophet who is not without honor; for he brought into the great auditorium, at 50 cents apiece, almost as large an audience as has attended any of the previous concerts, for which no admission fee was charged. The audience assembled well before the beginning of the concert and remained virtually intact until the close.

The opening work was Berlioz's "Carneval Roman," of which a vigorous reading was given. This was followed by the atmospheric "Afternoon of a Faun" by Debussy. The splendid wood-wind and French horn sections of the orchestra covered themselves with glory in the exquisite performance of the Debussy composition. Both strength and delicacy were revealed in the third number on the program, the "Tannhäuser" overture and the Venusberg music (Paris version). It was as if a performance as has been heard in Philadelphia for a long time. Mr. Stokowski made due allowance for the immense size of the hall by doubling the solo violins at the close, except for the last few measures.

After the intermission, the sole number on the program was the gorgeously orchestrated "Schéhérazade" suite of Rimsky-Korsakoff, a work in the reading of which Mr. Stokowski particularly excels and a composition particularly fitted to the personnel of the orchestra by reason of the large number of unusually artistic "firsts"—something which this work demands.

There cannot be any doubt that the orchestra plays better for Mr. Stokowski than for any other conductor. The general effect of this concert was a beauty of tone quality and a delicacy of nuance that none of the other visiting leaders has been able to secure with the same personnel, although some magnificent interpretations have been heard from them in the Sesquiennial auditorium during the last 14 weeks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—A collection assembled by the Art League to represent St. Louis art at the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, and including three prize paintings, is being shown at the Carondelet branch of the library. The work is well selected, holding interest through variety of subject and a conceded quality.

The first award went to A. T. Winchell, "What the Eyes See in the Oaks," of reserved grays and similitude; the second, to Alfred Russell's country road lined with October leafage, and the third to Oscar Berninghaus' "Fiesta." Among the most pleasing features on exhibit is a landscape done in a minor color key by W. C. Bischoff, of fine feeling, and a still chosen grays, Margaret Irish, outstanding canvases by Warren Ludwig, who has a strong painting of a girl; a good snow study by E. Luchtemeyer; a vegetable harmony by Mabel Edsall; sincere workmanship in offerings by Louise Hoyer, Edward Wells and Halile Blackson. Frank Nuderscher shows a color harmony, "Chimpunk Creek"; Mary Gronemeyer, a water color; Cornelia F. Maury, a shaft of light across a writing table by a window; besides interesting bakies by M. Tanasok and miss photographic art by W. and Grace Parrish.

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AMUSEMENTS

MINUTEN

CENTRAL

"THE MENDER"

GREAT NORTHERN

THE VAGABOND KING

APOLLO

"SONG OF THE FLAME"

TESSA KOSTA

HAVE you renewed your

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Science Publishing Society.

Final Concerts of Summer

Series in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—When Alfred Hertz, regular conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, returned from Hollywood to lead the sixth and last event in the summer symphony series last night, the total attendance at the concert was brought well over 40,000. Not only have the promoters of summer orchestral music been encouraged by large audiences, but they also will have the advantage in their second season of a considerable surplus carried over from this year.

Mr. Hertz, as is usual in his concerts, attracted a large and enthusiastic assemblage of music lovers. His first appearance was greeted with an ovation, which was repeated often as he went through his program. It included Wagner's "Tannhäuser" Overture, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade." The orchestra played its best, and the leader's intense, conscientious and sympathetic musicianship made the best of the opportunities his scores offered without in any way abusing composers' intentions for the sake of meretricious effect.

The penultimate concert also witnessed an ovation for a musician of familiar and high local standing. Gaetano Merola, director of the San Francisco Opera Company, conducted a program of opera excerpts. He played such popular music as the two intermezzi to "The Jewels of the Madonna," the "Semiramide" Overture, and the Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda" with a dignity that never for an instant tolerated the suggestion of cheapness. His selection of phrasing, good rhythm, and fine restraint were the excellent qualities of his leadership that earned him repeated applause.

Assisting artists in the program were Elsie Gary, soprano, who sang arias from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" and Strauss' "Fledermaus"; Eva Gruninger Atkinson, contralto, who was heard in "Mon Cœur S'Ouvre a Ta Voix" from "Samson et Dalila"; Charles Bulotti, tenor, who sang "Cielo e Mar" from "La Gioconda"; and John W. H. Harrison, who made the best impression of all in the "Fagiolini" Prologue. The four singers joined in the "Rigoletto" Quartet.

The last three of these artists are local singers of little experience, but their talent and hard work, Mr. Merola's support and conducting, made them show to their best advantage. Mr. Upham, a young man who has studied only a short time, has every appearance of being potentially a great singer. The use of his voice is perhaps a trifle constrained, but his instinct for vocalism, musical expression and dramatic effect is extraordinarily sensitive. Above all, his voice has a lion-like resonance that makes his slightest utterance arresting. He will bear watching.

Louis Wolheim will play the leading rôle in "The Leap," soon to be produced in New York by Gallaher and Elliott. Edward Locke is the author.

"Pay Daisy," a play by Owen Winters, has been acquired by Sam H. Harris.

"Gentle Gratters," by Owen Davis, will open in Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 7.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE LITTLE SPITFIRE

HUDSON THEATRE

HOME TOWNERS

RITZ THEATRE

LUDWIG SATZ

IN "POTASH & PERLMUTTER"

DETECTIVES

ANOTHER MCQUIRE HIT!

JOE LAURIE

IF I WAS RICH

MANSFIELD

BILTMORE

Loose Ankles

A CLEAN LAFF EVERY 20 SECONDS

Laff that Off

WALLACK'S

Earl Carroll's Mystery

Farce Now at the

TIMES SQUARE THEATRE

CASINO

RUSSELL JANNY'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH

VAGABOND KING

BOOTH

"SHE COULDN'T SAY NO!"

"PENNY FARTS IN TOWN"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

"THE PATSY"

HARRY CONNOR'S GREAT COMEDY

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THE HOME FORUM

How Night Comes to Sunningwell

A BOISTEROUS wind has been roaring out of the west all day, sweeping before it huge fleets of cloud, burning the distances, lending lustre to every grass-blade and leaf and flower. The wind has fallen now, half an hour after sunset, but not before its work was done, not before blowing into the North Sea the last lingering cloud and spreading blue across England the broad blue sparkle of the Atlantic. The evening is very quiet, but it has all the flashing brilliancy of the blowing day.

Now that the great voice is still and the boughs rest from their tossing, we can look about us once more and see what the wind has done, how it has brightened every hue, deepened the arch of the sky, and pushed out the ring of the horizon. Objects that seemed hardly worth a look or a thought now pulsate with beauty, for the wind has cleared them as they are. This old stone wall running along the lane—who would have supposed that it held such magic! The west wind knew the secret rapture, even of these dull-seeming stones and has transformed them into "something rich and strange," as the month of May transfigures the cherry tree. Just across the lane it has worked the same witchery upon the wheat-sheaves. Yesterday, in the fog and rain, we should not have glanced at them; now, in this peacefully light of evening, they are an encampment of golden tents inhabited by gnomes. The very wheel-track that curves up the slope to eastward, showing the violet soil beneath the green of darkening grass, has its share in the charm of the twilight. Even the pebbles of quartz and flint in the roadway, the clods of the plowed field, the aged elm stump on which I lean, are suffused and mastered by the over-arching splendor. Whether these things are beautiful in themselves I do not know, but each plays its part in the total harmony of this evening, in which the great conductor has determined that there shall be no single discord.

I choose to look at the lilac and lavender clouds and at the pebbles of the road rather than at the vivid hues of the afterglow vibrating behind me, for I have known before that sunsets are beautiful, but this glamour upon the bare and broken soil is to me a minor revelation. Those colors crumbling in the west behind the intricate lace of the elms have a beauty almost too poignant to be borne, like some of the farthest reaches in the music of Wagner. When a cup is full a single drop makes it overflow. I am glad that this evening has found me in these simple if not prosaic meadows, on the outskirts of a village that I have known long and well, and that in a landscape already filled with its own loveliness, where the beauty of such a twilight would seem theatrical and beyond belief. I am glad to have before me only the standing sheaves, the crack and the plowed field sloping up to the eastern ridge, and the single farm-

house on the ridge with its two pollard willows and cluster of barns and stack of hay. It is good to find beauty reduced, for once, to its lower terms.

The painters of Barbizon made this same discovery long ago, and they may have helped me to mine. They knew, as I now realize, that "picturesque beauty" is hardly more than the rouge on nature's cheek, or an outward gaud, and not by any means what the true lover of nature chiefly cares for. In this simple landscape there is a homeliness and pathos—am sorry that both these words have been so misused, but I cannot do without them—which are often lacking in more celebrated scenes.

Someone is moving in the dusk along the stone wall that girdles the farmyard, closing in the fowls and cattle for the night. The lonely hillside and the oncoming darkness invest the figure with nobility. These are all timeless things—the little house and the few outbuildings and the farmer moving there—thrown up against the vast space of sky. Their elemental simplicity passes at once into symbol. Empires come and go, cities climb and crumble, but such things as these go on. Numberless memories half submerged in the past years of my own people crowd back upon me as I watch that figure going up and down in the twilight, and once more, for the millionth time, I find myself wishing that I might have such a humble home-place for my own, where I could do again the fundamental work of the world as my fathers did before me, and think my own slow thoughts, and let the noisy years roll by unheard.

Behind the pollard willows a radiance is growing. It floods the lower field, and increases, until the upper rim of the full moon lifts over the leaves. Incredibly large and massy, it rolls slowly upward above the willow, the stack, the house-roof, until it pours a stream of silver down the field. Another light is added to that of the afterglow, so that I seem to be watching the growth of dawn instead of the decline of day. But the birds are not deceived. Their final calls are ringing from beyond the ridge and the last rock flaps homeward to the western elms. Bats are hawking by tens and twenties along the hedgerow. As I move on toward the lights of the village a planet appears very low in the east and burns its way upward after the moon. The night is coming fast.

I reach a field of standing grain that sweeps up to the eastern ridge, and over the tops of it the sunset breeze is moving very softly with a faint whispering sound that trembles on the verge of silence. And here too I make a minor discovery, never having known before just what to call the color of ripened wheat or that of the rising moon. As I look up across the grain to the huge globe my hands above it, I see that they harmonize closely. Thinking of the moon's hue alone, and not of its radiance, I can call it the color of wheat when the sun is down.

A curve in the road brings me now to the farm cottages of Sunningwell, with their ruddy windows and the chimney-smoke going up among the trees. The moon is already brightening their gables of thatch with silver and striking long spider-legged shadows along the lane. A music of quiet English voices comes to me from dim groups by the garden gates, and children are heard playing their last games here and there among the trees. So it always is at Sunningwell, where the villagers seem to toll no more than the lilies of the field, or is it that I always come there in the late twilight? In my experience, at any rate, there is only one more peaceful place on earth, and that is Middle Haddam on the Connecticut River.

I cannot reasonably expect all the world to know how one should proceed when he arrives at Sunningwell in the dusk of evening, and so I shall take the liberty of saying that he should go straight through the village until he comes to Bishop Jewell's church, which no one can miss because it has a unique porch built in the form of a heptagon, and turn there into the path that presently leads to the house. Hence it glimmers up a hill and passes under two sister elms half-way in the ascent. By doing this one may see the village at its best.

I climb the stile and go up the hill-path under the sister elms and have almost reached the gate above before I turn to look back. The moon is riding high now, and the planet burns close beside her in a sky less brilliant, perhaps, than Italy and California can show, but deeper and tenderer than the sunset glow on earth outside of England. The ridge to the southwest where I paused so long is hidden now behind the trees, but I can fancy how its broken field and the sheaves and the acres of wheat and the lonely farm buildings are now washed in silver. So they will be all night long, while the little owls hoot round them. Just below me is the lane of ancient cottages, each with its thatched window, and between the elms I catch the glimmer of the church tower that is more ancient still. Every detail of the picture is beautiful, every detail is perfectly English, and I am very glad to find that it is all as sheltered and hidden from change as anything can well be in our changeable world.

But moment by moment the picture fades and dims as the moon goes up the sky with her bright companion beside her. The villagers have gone in from their garden gates and the children have left their play. Not a human voice, not a bell, not even an owl's cry disturbs the air. A boundless quiet fills the earth and sky. The night has come to Sunningwell.

To an English Teacher
I had that Bobbie Burns were 'en To hear ye read his lines between Sae tu' o' love, His Scottish lore Was na' a' beautiful before.
An' af I wish there listened here Some ither poets far and near Whose words ye read, and aft gie out Ma' love than aye they dreamt about.
—Rosalee S. Jacoby, in "Kaleidoscope Poems."

On entering Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention in 1787, he was for a few moments impressed with his reception by his old officers and by his own conduct and appearance. But his memoranda of the sessions are perfectly barren.

What did he feel on August 19, 1787, standing on the old camp ground from which he had marched to the winter quarters in Valley Forge? I do not know. All that he says is: "Traversed my old incampment, and contemplated on the dangers which threatened the American Army at that place." All that he says of the faintest color, when the great business of the four months' convention is over, is that the members adjourned to the City Tavern, dined in good humor, and he, after he had finished up some odd jobs with the secretary of the convention, "retired to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed."

The diaries of the first years of the Presidency seem, relatively speaking, of an absorbing interest to one who is trying to press nearer to the man. Of course, there was a big budget of national business without guiding precedents: diplomatic missions to be established, Moroccan affairs, Indian affairs, national finance, ratification of state constitutions, Quaker slavery agitation, Spain and France threatening the flanks of the new nation, problems of uniting the seaboard and the Western frontier by land and water and by the ties of commerce. But after all, this was nothing but national housekeeping.

Washington had mastered . . . at Mount Vernon, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and in the army. He conducts business now with Cabinet officers instead of overseers; but he goes at it in precisely the same thorough, methodical, orderly, realistic fashion. An able, unagitated executive.

What strikes the student of the diaries is that the presidential office made Washington conscious of himself at the City Tavern, dined in good humor, and he, after he had finished up some odd jobs with the secretary of the convention, "retired to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Karel Earns His Club Pin

By MABEL S. MERRILL

I DON'T see why you're so set on getting that fellow into the club. All he can do is fiddle, and what if he brings along a lot of hoodlums to spoil our bird expeditions?"

The speaker was Brian Lutes, a tow-headed lad with fiery blue eyes. The Junior Naturalists were having a brief business meeting in the big garden at the home of their president, Alister Gray. It was Alister's sister, Hazel, who had just proposed the name of Karel Howard for membership in the club. But everybody knew that Alister was at the bottom of the business.

"Karel doesn't associate with hoodlums unless I'm one," was the president's calm retort to Brian's objection. "Since he dropped out of high school to help his mother earn a living for the two of them he has had no chums of any kind. He needs us and we need him, so be sensible, Lutes. I want the vote to be unanimous because he will refuse to come in if he thinks there is a single member who doesn't want him."

Brian gave in at that, though he looked surlily over it. He admired Alister, and was inclined to resent the fact that he had "taken up" Karel Howard.

The other club members had looked surprised when the new name was proposed, for though Karel lived on the west slope of the great rocky hill which rose up from a tangle of outlying streets just beyond the Grays' garden, he had hardly seen one of his former acquaintances since he had left high school. He and his mother lived alone in the old house which was a remnant of the property his father had once owned. The fact that the mother was a Russian and able to speak very little English may have had something to do with their isolation, though Karel was as American as his schoolmates.

"Well, now that the chap is a member of the Junior Naturalists, let's hope he will do something to earn his club pin. We don't want to bestow these little fellows on anybody that comes along," grumbled Brian, who had charged that the gold birds which were the club emblem. "And you'll have to produce your friend pretty quick, Alister, if he is going to Chesley with us."

The Expedition
Chesley was the state capital, and the club had a special invitation to spend the day at the State House museum as guests of Capt. Arnold Currier, the instructor. The stadium in front of the Gray house was lined with automobiles waiting to take the party to the pretty little capital city. At that moment Alister's small sister Robin came running up the path by the lily pool. She had been up to the old house on the mountain to summon Karel, but she had returned alone.

"Karel has gone and his mother, too, and the house is shut up. Oh, dear, I did so want him to come to Chesley with us! Why, what will Captain Currier say if we don't bring Karel?"

Brian laughed rather unpleasantly. "I guess the curator of the State Museum can get along without him," he said. "Come on; it's high time we were starting."

The long line of automobiles was soon moving down the street and the short run to the neighboring city was quickly made.

At the State House
The white-domed State House was gay with flags and bunting when they drove up to it. The Governor was holding an informal reception today for all visitors who cared to come. A red, white, and blue rope was strung along the main staircase to guide all comers to the upper room where the Governor and his staff were waiting. But the Junior Naturalists did not even look that way, led by the three Grays, they made for the

basement where the museum was housed.

The curator met them at the entrance and shook hands cordially with the three Grays who were the only members of the party personally known to him. To Alister's surprise, the captain did not even ask for Karel Howard, though the two had met and become excellent friends one day when they found each other on the mountain during a bird-spying expedition.

Eyes and ears were alert as the curator led his guests in and began explaining things in that wilderness of mounted birds and animals, collections of nests and eggs, and all sorts of interesting things. The captain was an authority on the wild life of the State and his personal adventures in the wilderness would have filled more than one book.

What the Grays most wanted to see was the painting of scarlet tanagers which the Captain had made from life up on their own mountain. In a corner where the sunlight fell through a tall window they found what they sought, and stood gazing at it.

Scarlet Tanagers
Two beautiful mounted specimens of the scarlet tanager were perched upon a twig, and on the wall behind them was a painting of a leafy woodland nook, in the midst of which a pair of those glowing birds had been skillfully pictured in their own natural colors. If you stood back a little way, the mounted birds and the painted ones seemed to blend together into a wonderfully lifelike group.

"Don't you half believe you're right out in the woods looking at them?" cried Robin and then she put her finger on her lip. "Are those birds singing?" she whispered. "Listen!"

A short sweet burst of song from somewhere close at hand made everybody stare. It really seemed to come from those painted birds in the depths of their woodland nook.

"It is a music-box or something in behind the wall," guessed Brian. "But it's the best imitation of a scarlet tanager's song I ever heard. It is a bit like the robin, only shorter."

But there was a curious look on Alister Gray's face as he led the way to the next niche in which two mounted bobolinks showed their vivid black and white against a background of painted meadow. Everybody stared again as an excellent imitation of a bobolink's song bubbled joyously forth.

Song Follows Song

After that, they moved along silently, listening for the song as they passed from one bird group to another. Meadow larks seemed to come cheerfully from their coverts, robins called, and bluebirds warbled softly with that far-away sound they manage to impart to their music.

A tall cliff built of some gray material that looked like rock had real gulls' eggs in the clefts and the painted background of sand and sky was full of birds poised on white wings. As the party stood looking at this scene the air was full of the mewing cries of sea birds.

At the far end of the great room they came to the aquarium where the sunlight shone down through immense glass tanks that reached from floor to ceiling. The visitors could stand and watch the living fish swimming in the clear water high above their heads.

Robin's eyes danced as she stood with her finger at her lip. "Why, the fish are singing, too," she said, laughing at the mystified faces of those around her.

A fine little threadlike melody seemed to be circling and swirling about those tall tanks. Now it darted to and fro, now it slowed down and presently it stopped.

Suddenly Alister Gray peered sharply around the corner of the nearest tank, made a dive into the

shadows, and came out grasping a boy by the arm. It was Karel, carefully holding his violin and laughing a little. But he looked shy and unwilling as Alister drew him forward. He had not met these former schoolmates of his, except on one occasion, for more than a year, and he had never been much acquainted with them. He shrank before that battery of curious eyes, but stood his ground while he explained matters.

"Captain Currier sent for me last night to help with the bird songs. I was right behind the wall here and moved along when I heard you move. I could tell by the sound just where you were standing. You wouldn't have got hold of me either if there hadn't been a door open behind this tank."

He flashed a half-defiant glance at the staring group, and then Brian Lutes suddenly remembered that he ought to hand over one of those club pins in his pocket to this new member. But at that instant up came Captain Currier with a notable-looking white-haired man whose keen, clever face was full of friendly interest. The eyes widened at the mention of his name.

"This is Dr. Leonard North, author of the nature books you young ones use in school," announced the Captain. "He is going to give you an illustrated lecture on the birds and animals about here."

In the hall above they were presently listening with absorbed interest while the well-known naturalist talked to them of the feathered and furred creatures to be found in the vicinity. Dr. North was a keen student of the wild life of the whole country and they had never been fortunate enough to hear him before. Among the fine colored slides, the Grays recognized several which they knew had been taken on their own mountain.

As the various birds appeared on the screen, the strains of Karel's violin came floating out of the shadows till the air was full of warblings and twitterings and trills. Long hours of listening in the woods had taught the boy these various notes and he had practiced them diligently.

A Grand Surprise

At the close of the lecture came a surprise which the Junior Naturalists thought a fitting climax to their beautiful day. Dr. North, with his hand on Karel's shoulder, came down from the platform to where the eager group of boys and girls awaited him.

"It was high time I made your acquaintance," declared the author. "Four mountain over there has long been a friend to me. I've enjoyed many a bird-spying expedition there with my friend Captain Currier. Well, now, when I found that this fellow with the singing violin lived up on that big hill, I decided that the Junior Naturalists should have a bird sanctuary in the neighborhood. Seventy-five acres on that west slope above Karel's house are to be made over to you to do what you like with. This fellow will act as resident manager."

Dr. North at Karel, who flushed and looked troubled. "I forgot to explain, sir," stammered the boy, "that I'm not even a member of the club."

"Yes, you are," Brian Lutes had snatched one of the club pins from his pocket and was fastening it on the lapel of Karel's coat. "There you are," cried Brian, proudly regarding the tiny gold emblem, "and I should say you had earned it 10 times over."

Where's My Umbrella?

Boys as a rule are not very partial to umbrellas. They have no use for them unless it just pours, and then they are quite as apt as anybody to call out, "Where's my umbrella?" Not everybody knows the history of the umbrella, but it is quite interesting. It is just about 175 years ago since umbrellas were first used in Europe and America.

It was in 1750 that John Hanway, an Englishman, known as a traveler and philanthropist, first appeared on the streets of London with an umbrella hoisted over his head. John's appearance created no small excitement, and some folks were inclined to look upon his storm protection with suspicious distrust. Mr. Hanway did not invent the umbrella, nor did any of his countrymen. On one of his trips through China he discovered one of these now indispensable articles. He bought it and carried it home, little thinking what a furore it would create.

From England, the umbrella found its way into the United States, and now it is to be found practically all over the world, and that, too, in practically the same form as in 1750. A German once attempted an improvement in the form of little glass windows fastened in the folds of the umbrella, so that when carried in a rainstorm, one could peek out and see where he was going or who was coming; but this was not popular. Only lately the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the umbrella has been celebrated in Germany.

Chopstick Street

"Chopstick Street!" exclaimed Janet, and Paul laughed as he remembered his breakfast. "They surely look like long lead pencils," he said. "I'm going to take some home and have a chopstick party." And he selected a big bunch of the cheap wooden ones and a few of those that were made of fine ivory. After the price was settled—for one must do much bargaining in Japan—they went on to Shoe Street. "I need socks," said Paul, "and here is my chance to get some." Janet looked amused, and Paul asked her why she smiled.

"Well, look," she said, "they all have a place for your toes! I don't see a pair that doesn't have at least a separate compartment for your big toe."

"They look like mittens," Paul admitted, "but I'll have some anyway and wear them at my chopstick party." "How different everything is!" said Janet thoughtfully. "Just as different as our shopping would be to them," laughed Paul. "One thing is certain: we won't find a hat street, for nobody is wearing one. What can they have had over our hats?"

"Just look how they are selling their fish," cried Janet suddenly, as they came into the market. Here

"We Are Seven"



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Musical Kites, and Dancing Lights

PAUL and Janet sat on the floor and ate their breakfast from the lacquered trays that had been brought to them. Their first night in a real Japanese hotel had been quite a success, and now they were hungry enough to struggle with the chopsticks and enjoy the flaky cold rice without either sugar or cream. Janet used her chopsticks, one in each hand, much to the amusement of the little serving maids. Paul called for help in managing his, and soon, holding them between his thumb and second finger, was doing quite well.

When the meal was safely over, he proposed that they should go shopping. "I want to get some things to take home," he said. "Father has gone out to the ship and won't be back before noon." "All right," agreed Janet readily "that will be more experience." They tied on their cold shoes at the front entrance of the little hotel, and, arm in arm, started down the street. Soon they came to a row of shops, one story high, with open fronts and no doors. They were filled with kimono, there were tiny ones and big ones, plain ones and embroidered ones, dark ones and bright ones.

"I don't want to buy all kimonos," laughed Paul. "We had better look about a bit, and then come back to do our buying." A fairland of lanterns in the next street they found every sort of lantern, from the very small one, used as a Christmas tree ornament, to the one 10 feet long which hangs outside of the shop and serves as a street light. There were many kinds, but the most interesting were the dragon, many of them were seven feet long and were made of bamboo strips covered with rice paper or very thin silk. Some had perforated discs that gave out a sort of musical sound as the kite flew through the air. Several of the shop-keepers were amusing themselves by flying some of this type. Paul and Janet stood for a long time watching them and marveled at their skill.

Reluctantly they left the street of kites and toys behind, but came to another that was almost equally interesting.

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down from the band to make any design you like. A heart-shaped apron is always pretty, or one with a scalloped lower edge, or another style more triangular. They may also be cut like the petals of a flower. The band need not be long enough to go around the waist, but be attached to the dress with tiny pins.

These aprons are quite amusing if cut from newspapers. For a cross-word puzzle party, fold the newspaper so that one or more puzzles show on the front of the apron, the larger the puzzles and the more numerous, all the more fun. For a social or party where there are to be contests of any kind requiring pencil and paper, almost any part of the newspaper may be used to correspond with the purpose of the party (e. g. the book reviews) and although this style of apron is not so dainty, it makes more merrierment perhaps.

Once you get the idea of using these aprons they present endless possibilities. Even plain white paper may be used, and the girl clever with her paints can decorate the aprons so that they are artistic and unusual.

A Crawling Stone

Most of us have heard of the rolling stone that gathers no moss. But it may be very likely that there are some who have never made the acquaintance of a crawling stone. There is such a one, however, and it is to be found in the lake region of northern Wisconsin, in a place which bears its name, Crawling Stone Lake. This lake is near the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation.

Crawling Stone is a large boulder which used to stand far out in the lake, but each year moves in toward the shore, sometimes a few inches, sometimes several feet. An old Indian who has lived all his life in this part of the country said that he himself had known it to "crawl" as much as six feet in one season!

The water of this beautiful lake is often crystal clear, and it is said that if one looks down into it at such a time he can see the path clearly defined which Crawling Stone has taken in its progress toward the shore.

The explanation is that the ice, freezing solid during the long, cold, northern winter, claps the stone firmly in its grasp. With the coming of the spring the ice begins to melt and expand toward shore, carrying Crawling Stone with it.

Many times natural phenomena, inexplicable to primitive men, have given rise to beautiful legends, which account in their own way for these wonders of nature. So in this case there is a legend among the Indians to explain Crawling Stone, which at one time, at least, was generally believed by them. According to this story the Great Spirit has called to Crawling Stone to come, and to this summons it is leaving the lake and journeying home.

A Bit of Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A bit of fun went walking out,
All the great round world about.
Caught a shadow—made it brighten,
Saw a sorrow—made it lighten;
Found a scrap of dismal dread—
Turned it into pluck and gladness.
Met a grumbler—helped him see
What a silly fellow he.

Paid a call on weary eyes,
Filled them with a glad surprise;
Touched a mouth and left a smile—
Vowing by "Crawling's" not worth
"Whistle!"
Found a lonely one and sat
For a friendly hour of chat.
What a lot of good was done
By that cheery bit of fun.

P. B. Prior.

Key to puzzle published Sept. 16:
Sled, eddy, puzzle, tack, eyes, mote,
ball, ebony, rind.
The initial letters spell "September," and the third letters "Education."

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Current Events

A Kentucky Mountaineer and a Floating University

HOW much do you value education? Would you be willing to walk 30 miles, carrying a crate of chickens for eight of them, in order to buy school books?

This is what a Kentucky mountaineer did, a settler in a backwoods section, who wanted the books for the education of his children. The chickens were the "money" for the books, and much of the trail one that on a mountaineer would attempt.

It is a far cry from this Kentucky mountaineer in search of school books to a floating university—one of the latest and most interesting experiments in education—but both are impelled by the same desire for education. Such a floating university, on board the S. S. Ryndam, left New York on Sept. 13, with a student body of 500 and a faculty of 50. It was pioneering on an eight-month educational cruise around the world.

The Ryndam is a thorough-going university, equipped with classrooms, library, gymnasium, and swimming pool. Of the students, about one-third are graduates of preparatory schools, whose parents wished them to have a year of travel before entering college or business, about one-third are undergraduates who will carry on a year of college work on board, and the rest are graduates for whose careers travel is a valuable preparation.

The purpose of the cruise is to help the students to become international thinkers by doing everything possible to encourage in them an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the affairs of other countries. They will have the opportunity of first-hand contact with people of many lands, and because of the warm interest which some of these countries are taking in the venture, they will be able to discuss problems with leaders of thought in many different places.

Progress Toward Peace

France has shown her desire for cordial relations with Germany by warmly welcoming her entry into the League. This cordiality has extended to German students, and it is interesting to learn that this year the number of German students attending the holiday classes at the Paris University was 30 per cent of the total. This is in striking contrast to last year when hardly any Germans attended. Foreign students abound in these holiday classes. British and American, Dutch, Polish, Czechoslovakian, and every country are to be found—eager to profit even in vacation time by all that this great university can offer.

Knights of the Round Table

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EDUCATIONAL

Concerning the Conference
on Intellectual Co-operation

Geneva, Switz.
Special Correspondence
WHEN kings are philosophers and philosophers are kings, then, according to Plato, all will be right with the world. But the philosophers of whom Sir Gilbert Murray, who has been presiding over the conference on intellectual co-operation, is a charming example, would be the first to admit that they must have the support of youth if their desires are to prevail in an imperfect world. There is, in fact, no hope of any movement, religious, political or social, succeeding unless it attracts the enthusiasm of the rising generation. If it fails to do so, sooner or later it must perish of inanition, and be numbered among the lost causes of the world. It is for this reason that the League of Nations has shown a sound instinct in calling a conference to decide on the best means of educating the young men and women of today in pacific ideals. The committee on intellectual co-operation, which has been sitting at Geneva, is also to be congratulated on its efforts to spread international good will, by arranging for the exchange of teachers between the universities of the different countries and for the dissemination of literature which will arouse the interest of students in the studies of economics, politics and natural science.

The first and most important step in carrying out this work of educating the youth of the world is to bring the young people into touch with one another so that they may exchange ideas, and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, and the League of Nations at Geneva, provide the machinery for this purpose. Appeal must be made to the imagination of youth, which is capable of generous and sincere enthusiasm for great causes. The League of Nations, committee on the education of youth must not content itself with vague phrases and generalities concerning the importance of their work. They must send out missionaries from Geneva who will enter the schools and universities and by lecture and appeal endeavor

to turn the thoughts of youth to the great attractions which international fellowship has in store for us all.

Better Prospects
This is not an easy task, for the forces of violence and wrath, as the Greeks called them, which chained Prometheus to his rock, when he endeavored to scatter the heavenly fire on earth, are still intent on keeping youth in the narrow prison-house of false patriotism—a prison-house haunted by the fear and suspicion of what lies outside. The League, in its endeavor to open the door of this prison, will find the powerful influences of ignorance and prejudice arrayed against it. But the forces of darkness are not as strong as they were, for if the war has taught one lesson, it is that all nations are interdependent, and that none can live in isolation and feed on the bitter fruit of an exclusive patriotism without risking the danger of a repetition of the cataclysm of 1914. The great majority of governments, even if they do not belong to the Society of Nations, will, it is believed, welcome the efforts of the League and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to rid the schools and universities of the poisonous spirit of international jealousy which in the past has too often pervaded the teaching of schoolmaster and professor. The exchange of teachers and pupils should do a great deal to exorcise this spirit from the textbooks of the schools. For there is nothing so beneficial as inter-visitation as a means for removing prejudice founded on ignorance and fear.

Need for Sincerity
It is indeed a paramount task to establish a new order of society, in which international good will will reign supreme, and the efforts which certain powers are making at Geneva to persuade others nations to limit their armaments and to co-operate in the economic sphere for the good of humanity, are all directed to this end. But the work of the committee for the education of youth is to succeed, Geneva must not afford merely a meeting-house for the elder statesmen, or the pro-

fessors and moralists who desire to improve the world. The apostles of peace must have a bolder concept of their duty than this. They must go out into the byways and hedges and preach the gospel of good will, and must act up to their creed in the handling of international affairs. For youth, on whose support the peace of the world must ultimately depend, has clear eyes, and is not to

be deceived by fine words which are not carried out in practice. If any powers use the Society of Nations, as some have been tempted to do in the past, as a mask for their own selfish and ambitious designs, the appeal of the League for the support of the rising generations will be made in vain.

"Musical Playtime"

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
TO TURN the drill involved in the first steps of "learning music" into a joyous and intelligent playtime, Miss Gladys Wareham has devised a new method of teaching music in her school in England.

"Circus Ponies." With bells at their ankles and on their brilliant blue and red and yellow reins, teams of "ponies" canter round the "ring" in time to music. Each child chooses an attractive pony name which is used throughout the term. At a more ad-

developed as a necessary part of their sense of harmony and rhythm. When the children choose their reins for ponies I always encourage them to take colors that will tone with their clothes. At the end of each class the little ones choose colored balloons to take home, and here again good taste is encouraged. Musical playtime has been worked out to a considerably more advanced



IN THE "MUSICAL PLAYTIME" SCHOOL, ENGLAND

© Daily Mirror

new system to form an introduction to its study. Miss Wareham has herself studied under a rhythmic method since the age of 7, so she does not claim to have evolved anything new in the way of teaching through the means of rhythm and pitch, methods already well established. But she has devised an attractive way of imparting these ideas to the child.

"There are so many subjects taught with the aid of toys," she said in conversation with the writer, "that I felt that there was no reason why music, too, should not be learned in a kindergarten way."

Studio Gay With Toys
The studio in Hampstead where the classes take place is gay with these toys, and stretched on the floor at one end of the room is a giant music stave, represented with yellow lines on black cloth. On this the children themselves become the notes. First of all a note—say G—is played on the piano, and the children are asked to name it, so that they gradually become familiar with the sound. Then, instead of being told that G is a note on the second line, they are taught to take two steps and stand on the line on the big stave themselves. Or they place a woolly bunny or cat where the note should be and this becomes "Mr. G." In the same way the key of C, which means nothing to the small child, is called "Mr. C's house," and "Mr. C's" little wooden painted house is used to represent it.

A little tune worked out in this way is repeated on a small stave with wooden cats symbolizing the notes. Finally, it is done a third time on the blackboard, to show the children what the tune looks like when written down. Nearly every lesson is brought out three times in different ways, so that the children's attention is maintained by interest, and the repetition seemingly necessary to establish the various points is attained without the child's losing that interest.

Rhythm is taught by marching to music with an accompaniment of drums or tambourines, and most enchanting of all, by a game called

Phrasing
Phrasing is learned in the same way. Colored hoops are placed on the floor. The children march to music up to the hoops, step into a hoop on the last note of the first phrase, pause and step out at the second phrase begins. A delightful little wooden house called the "Half Way House" is used to emphasize the same lesson. The children march up to it in couples beating their drums, turn at the end of the phrase and march back.

Children whose tiny fingers are too small to press down the keys of the piano begin to develop a sense of rhythm and music in this way, and Miss Wareham's great object is to encourage parents to let their children start when they are quite tiny, because she thinks that between 3 and 5 years is the best time for them to make a beginning.

"They will understand rhythm," she said, "know several chords, know their notes on the piano, and be able to build up many scales before attempting to master the technique of any instrument."

The "Musical Playtime" is new, and at the outset Miss Wareham experienced much difficulty in arousing people's interest in it until she got together a class of a few children, but when people came and actually saw it they were at once enthusiastic.

Miss Wareham also teaches dancing, having studied since the age of 5, and is firmly convinced that music and dancing should be taught as twin subjects, the one helping the other. "I also think," she said, "that the children's color instinct should be

stage than has yet been put into practice. Children of 9 and 10 are not too old to learn in this way. Miss Wareham feels a baby of 3 or 4 will think that he is simply playing with toys while he is unconsciously imbibing a sense of music, but to the older child, it becomes a skilled game.

Biographical History
For CanadaToronto, Canada
Special Correspondence

A new history textbook, to be used in the public schools of Ontario, will be largely biographical. Speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition, Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario and also Minister of Education, outlined the views and aims of his Government.

"We have paid sufficient attention to Canadian history. What a background for present-day activities is there! What inspiration, what giants of statecraft, what intellectual leaders are to be found in the annals of Canadian progress! And so we propose to compile a textbook along biographical lines. Biographies of the men who built Canada form the best history of Canada. Through that medium we can infuse into boys and girls a knowledge of the greatness of their country."

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To Aid Layman in Modern Science

Claremont, Calif.
Special Correspondence

CAN the mysteries of modern science be interpreted in a popular and interesting form to the American layman? Pomona College has embarked on the development of a new type of liberal arts college department of physics under the direction of Prof. Roland R. Tileston, to answer this question. A popular method of presentation has been introduced which is winning the interest, not only of laymen, but also of natural scientists in southern California and elsewhere.

Professor Tileston, who formerly taught in Colorado College, believes with others of his profession, that the enormous advances of natural science, with all of its stupendous achievements, has produced negligible results in the popular temperaments of popular mind.

In an effort to remedy the situation Dr. Tileston has begun a policy of presenting popular, experimental lectures to the public on the mysteries and problems of natural science. On Dec. 3, 1925, the first of these lectures was presented on "The Electron Nature of Matter," which was featured by unique experimental displays coupled with the use of atom and other models made by his own students. Presentation of the mysteries of electrons and atoms was visibly made before the eyes of some 250 students, laymen, and California natural scientists.

From the first the policy was a success, and a few months later a second lecture was given on the subject "The Scientific Bases of Music." By the use of a sensitive instrument, perfected in the college laboratories, actual tone waves were thrown upon the screen so that the varying tones of a violin, saxophone or flute could be easily distinguished by those present. Assisted by musicians from the Pomona College orchestra, the music, a few of the mysteries of harmony and tone and their relation to harmony in the natural sciences were popularly and accurately presented.

The success of these two experiments led to the adoption of a similar policy on the part of other departments of the college. Recently the department of petroleum presented an illustrated lecture on "The Romance of Petroleum." In the ensuing college year a new series of physics department lectures on such subjects as "Radioactivity" and "Radio" will be presented to laymen. Other departments may also offer similar lectures of a popular nature.

In the popularizing of natural science Dr. Roland R. Tileston believes that in many instances "the college laboratory science has become too individual and specialized that there is setting the path of a college department, in physics much the same type of danger as that which threatens athletics in many institutions: physics may come eventually

to contribute to the few at the expense of the many."

"A department of physics in a liberal arts college," says Dr. Tileston, "should meet three separate demands. First, physics instruction should take account of the existence of the non-mathematically inclined everyday man. This student must be furnished with a cultural training in physics, a general working knowledge of the facts and theories, which shall make him acquainted with the interesting modern developments in his material world. Second, students in physical chemistry, in biology, in music and allied fields require a grounding in the fundamentals of physical laws and theories. Third, a department must be equipped in personnel and in apparatus to train thoroughly and with rigor such students as may choose to devote their lives to research in physics."

Parent-Teacher Activity

With a view to stimulating statewide interest in the development of better playground and recreational facilities, the Indiana Parent-Teacher Association has sent, through its chairman on recreation, the following questionnaire to all local associations:

Have you assisted in educational campaigns for playground purposes? Have you publicly endorsed play and recreation? Do you maintain community, neighborhood or school evening centers? How much volunteer service is given local playground systems by the parent-teacher association? Have you promoted community music activities? Have you promoted special holiday celebrations? Have you promoted art, handicraft, and handicraft activities on the playgrounds? Do you make it a point to celebrate Library Week? Do you foster a wider and better use of the library facilities among children? Can you report an outstanding achievement in playground and recreation development in your association or community?

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Tokyo, Japan
Special Correspondence
ONE of every seven among the 2,000,000 people within the legal limits of the city of Tokyo is a student in a university, college or high school, according to accepted figures. Probably no other city in the world is greater as a student center today than is the capital of Japan. The close of the school term, preceding a vacation requires many additional trains to accommodate the 200,000 students, most of whom are pouring out of the city to their homes in other parts of the Empire or to the mountains or seaside for a holiday.

Education and a university degree are valued more in Japan than in the West. In fact, the mere possession of a degree, quite apart from the knowledge it signifies, is a valuable asset throughout one's career. This regard for learning of a purely academic nature is a part of Japan's heritage from the civilization of ancient China. Each April, which is the beginning of the school year, the press reports case after case of desperate action taken by candidates for entrance to colleges who have failed in their examination, for Japan does not provide enough schools to meet the demand. In some of the more popular schools only 10 or 20 per cent of those seeking admission can be enrolled, which gives rise to intense competition in entrance examinations. Men have been known to retire from business for a year or so in order to coach their sons personally in preparation for these examinations.

Facilities in Tokyo

There are 55 colleges and universities in Tokyo, which, with the high schools, give the capital the student population of 300,000. Interest in Western learning is believed to be the reason for the concentration of institutions of higher learning in Tokyo, although other colleges and universities are scattered about the country, notably at Kyoto. In Tokyo there are the embassies and legations of the Powers, and in other ways there is more contact with the West than anywhere else unless it be in the two ports, Kobe and Yokohama.

Heading the list in number of students is Waseda University, with an enrollment of 1700. Waseda, established by Marquis Okuma, is the most liberal of all Japanese educational institutions, and is regarded by the conservatives as a hotbed of

radicalism. Waseda students usually take the lead in student movements protesting against regulations of the Ministry of Education, and several times in the recent past the Home Ministry has interfered with their activities. A Waseda student can almost always be distinguished in any group, as can a student of Kelo University, although for the opposite reason. With one exception, the newspapers of Tokyo recruit practically their entire reporting and editorial staffs from Waseda graduates.

That one exception is the Jiji Shimpo, the second best-balanced of Japan's great daily papers. The Jiji was founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa, one of the greatest liberals Japan has ever produced, in the early years of Japan's contact with the world. Mr. Fukuzawa was also the founder of Kelo University, and it is from Kelo that the Jiji draws its few men.

Kelo has an enrollment of 1200 students and, like Waseda, has a distinctive flavor of its own. Kelo students are known in the university world as "hei karo," being almost tops in their manner of dressing. They are very fond of American clothes, and wear them on the streets in preference to the student uniform. For a number of years after it was founded Kelo wielded a tremendous influence in Japan, an influence far greater than that of the Imperial University at the present time. It was the first of the large universities to come into being, and most of the liberal statesmen, editors, and other leaders of the present and past few decades were schooled on its campus.

It was really in order to combat the influence of Kelo that the Government inaugurated the Imperial University in Tokyo as a training place for government officials. Imperial University students are imbued with conservative, bureaucratic principles. Special preference is shown by the Government to its graduates; formerly it was almost impossible for any but an "Aka Mon," or "Red Gate," to obtain a government position. This nickname of Imperial University graduates, was given them because of a famous historical red

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In the Ship Lanes

CHANGES in schedules of coastal, river, and lake lines, and withdrawal of numerous ships, take place at the end of September. The final trip of the New Bedford Line, between New York and New Bedford, will be Saturday, Sept. 25, eastbound, and Sunday, Sept. 26, westbound.

On the same date, the Fall River Line schedule will be changed to leave New York 6:30 a. m., eastern standard time, and leave Fall River 7:30 p. m. Changes also are announced in the New Bedford-Nantucket services. Full service on the Lake George boats became effective recently, and Lake Champlain service has likewise been curtailed. Providence-Block Island-Newport winter schedules become effective Oct. 1.

Early Winter Excursion

The United American Lines, general agents for the Hamburg-American Line, have completed plans for a special, personally conducted excursion to Europe in second and third classes, for the Old Dominion, now part of the go abroad during the Christmas holidays. The party will sail from New York on the Albert Ballin on Dec. addition, the line has two ships, Cherbourg and Southampton. Through bookings to other countries will be arranged for, including the Scandinavian countries and central Europe.

Sports For Children

A sports deck for children has been introduced on the steamships Manchuria and Mongolia of the Panama Pacific Line. It is situated above the smoking room block, with high rails around it and is sheltered by an awning. Sand boxes and swings and other apparatus for older children make up the equipment of the deck which is supervised by a uniformed attendant.

Clyde Line Expands

Another new ship was recently launched by the Clyde Line, as a part of its building program of six new ships. Those now in service include the Mohawk, Seminole and Cherokee, and the new one is the Algonquin. In addition, the line has two ships approaching completion, these to be named the Iroquois and Shawnee. The latter is intended for the New York-Miami trade, the others being used in the New York-Charleston-Jacksonville run.

The building program of the coastal lines in the last year or two has been extensive. The Merchants & Miners have added several new ships to its fleet; the Old Dominion, now part of the Eastern Steamship Lines, recently built two (the George Washington and Robert E. Lee); the Eastern Steamship Line, the ships being 402 feet long, 20 feet draft and displace 8140 tons. They are oil burners, of 17 to 20 knots speed and accommodate about 450 passengers.

The Port of New York

New York is referred to as "pre-eminent" among ports of the United States if not those of the world in a survey made by the Board of Engineers of the War Department in association with the Shipping Board. The port's facilities include 368 piers; 106 ferry landings; 93 float bridges for freight car transfer; 57 ship-building and drydocking plants; 626 bulkheads and 184 shore warehouses.

There are nine New York elevators in the port with 8,000,000 bushels capacity, six of these being railroad-owned, two transfer elevators and one of the State Barge Canal; also, 18 float elevators. New York has 222 storage warehouses used in the handling of its commerce with the world.

The report cites New York's greatness as being based on its size, which attracts ships, and the ships in turn attract many smaller ports, notably New York, New Jersey, and New York, New York, seek to build up their business on the theory that New York is the cost and time consumed in handling freight through it is unbecomingly.

Westward Business Heavy

On Monday of this week, 10,000 passengers arrived on 13 liners from European ports, this being the last "big" day of the early fall season. The tourist-rush home is tapering off rapidly.

winter travel to the Mediterranean begins, the greater part of the traffic during the coming months will largely commercial travelers.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Saturday, Sept. 25
Homeric (12:10 a. m.); White Star for Cherbourg, Southampton, Franconia; Cunard; for Cobh, Liverpool.
Caledonia; Anchor; for London, Glasgow.
Lancastria; Cunard; for Plymouth, Havre, London.
Veendam; Holland-America; for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.
Celtic; White Star; for Cobh, Liverpool.
Minnetonka; Atlantic Transport for Cherbourg, London.
Zeeland; Red Star; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.
Orbita; Royal Mail; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
France; French; for Plymouth, Havre.
Wednesday, Sept. 29
FROM SAN FRANCISCO
George Washington; United States for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen, Mauretania; Cunard; for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Sept. 25

Devonian (12 noon); Leyland; for Liverpool.
Sunday, Sept. 26
Celtic (2 p. m.); White Star; for Cobh, Liverpool.

*FROM MONTREAL

*Saturday, Sept. 25

Canada (daybreak); White Star for Liverpool.
Saturday, Oct. 2
President Cleveland; Dollar; for Orient.
Columbia; Panama Mail; for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Friday, Oct. 1

President Jefferson; Admiral-Ontario; for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Sept. 30

Empress of Canada; Canadian Pacific; for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Saturday, Sept. 25

Columbus; North German Lloyd from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.
Bergensfjord; Norwegian-American; from Oslo, Bergen.
Columbia; R. M. S. P.; from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Sept. 26

California; Anchor; from Glasgow, Londonderry.
Volendam; Holland-America; from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Sept. 27

Leviathan; United States; from Southampton, Cherbourg.
Adriatic; White Star; from Liverpool, Cobh.

Carmania; Cunard; from Havre, Southampton.
Samarina; Cunard; from Liverpool, Cobh.

Ancon; Panama R. R. S. S. Line from Cristobal.
Stockholm; Swedish-American; from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, Sept. 29

Olympic; White Star; from Southampton, Cherbourg.
Paris; French; from Havre, Plymouth.

Scythia; Cunard; from Liverpool, Cobh.
Manchuria; Panama Pacific; from San Francisco.

F. S.

NEW HAITIAN RADIO

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NEW YORK—Installation of the 1-kw. station at Port-au-Prince for the Haitian Government, primarily intended for the radiocasting of lectures on improved agricultural methods and other educational subjects, has been completed by the International Standard Electric Corporation, subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, according to an announcement by the company. Call letters are HKK and the wavelength is 350 meters.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

A recent writer quotes "a bright American girl" as saying that there was no British Empire until "a Jew made a German woman Empress of India." The epigram was clever enough, but, like many epigrams, exceedingly misleading. The British Empire existed in fact and in imperial manifestation long before Disraeli bestowed the title of Empress on Queen Victoria. It exists, in greatly enhanced power, today, when hardly anyone thinks of King George as an emperor. Curious, by the way, how much more fittingly the imperial title seemed to apply to Queen Victoria than to her quiet, hard-working, unobtrusive and eminently practical grandson. Indeed, the Empire will always seem greater than the Emperor to British, or to Anglo-Saxon mentality—that is the democratic conception of empire, a very distinct contrast to that which produces an Emperor Alexander or an Emperor Napoleon. For the British type of empire is a practical and far-reaching plan of statesmanship, under which countries the most distant, and peoples the most diverse, are brought together into one scheme of government, welded to one another by a common loyalty and common interests, yet each enjoying that form of local government best suited to its needs and characteristics. International animosities have tended to obscure the really great work that has been done for civilization by the far-flung agents of the British Empire. In both hemispheres and in every zone the sound of the English language betokens to the stranger an outpost of law and order, a spot of refuge against barbarism. That British influence or authority has not always been maintained without harshness goes without saying, but when the balance is struck the credit is heavily on the side of service to civilization.

Nowadays when people—largely disgruntled English politicians—are talking about the industrial decadence of England, it is worth while taking stock of the vast territory, the multitude of human beings, the innumerable problems over which the little group of statesmen at Westminster hold sway. It is a true League of Nations in itself, that British Empire; and there is reason to take seriously the suggestion of a continental publicist that the League at Geneva should yield place to a League of Continental Nations, a League of British Peoples, a League of Asiatic Nations and a Pan-American League. A central body, composed of delegates from these leagues, might then serve as a Parliament of the World. This proposition has been very fully set forth by Count Coudenhove Kallergi in his book, "The United States of Europe," and a very considerable organization, with headquarters at Vienna, has been formed to further a propaganda along these lines. There are many who see in it either a substitute for the League of Nations, or a system by which the machinery of the League may be made more serviceable.

But, while worth consideration, the project immediately invites the criticism that a grouping of nations geographically will not coincide with the groups into which economically they would naturally fall. The United States of Continental Europe is all well enough, if the conflicting racial, economic, religious and political characteristics of that heterogeneous continent could be harmonized. But to set the United States off in a Pan-American League, professing peculiar interests in harmony neither with those of Europe nor of the British Empire, would be to ignore the whole tendency of American public opinion, the whole trend of the financial and industrial development of the United States.

Despite the earnest endeavor of statesmen and the enterprise of its industrial and financial leaders, the United States has never entered into relations with its South American neighbors as intimate or harmonious as those it maintains with Europe, and especially with Great Britain. It would be idle to deny that the republics of the Southern Hemisphere look northward with distrust, rather than with confidence or affection. Alien to the United States in tongue, in religion, in social characteristics, they find in Spain, Italy or France the social characteristics which they admire and imitate. The Monroe Doctrine, which North Americans fondly think they maintain for the protection of their southern brethren in republicanism, is less highly esteemed in the southern continent than in the northern. Indeed, there are not lacking those who express the fear that they are protected from foreign aggression in order to be more fully at the mercy of their protector—like pheasants in an English game preserve. An unjust suspicion and an ill-founded dread, of course, but the near neighbors of a giant must always be somewhat apprehensive as to how he may employ his strength.

No, a Pan-American League would be no satisfactory place for the United States if a new grouping of the nations of the world should be sought. Its interests lie rather with the English-speaking peoples. Toward South America its attitude must ever be rather that of a powerful guardian than an ally. But in union with the British Empire, it could maintain the peace of the world. No nation, nor any group of nations, would lightly oppose the united judgment of the arbiters of world-wide finance, the sea powers that, acting together, could control the world's marine highways.

Such a unity of thought and action is no illusive dream. No two nations are ever identical in interests, ideals, convictions. The people of the United States and of Great Britain have their points of difference, as have others. America grumbles at British control of rubber, and England is aggrieved at American monopoly of "movie" films. But back of and behind all temporary and superficial causes of disagreement there is a very real identity of political thought. The fact of the unending debate as to whether the American or British Government is the more democratic is the best proof that both cling to the democratic ideal. What other great nation does? And what combination of nations could better make the world safe for democracy than that of the two governments which, almost alone, uphold it?

Empires and Leagues

The President's Boyhood Aims

Not everyone is privileged to interview a President. Nor is everyone who is interviewed frank enough to tell his interviewer some of the secrets of his heart. It is not that there is anything wrong, for example, in the wish expressed three or four decades ago for something that seems foolish today, but somehow such things generally lie dormant in the latent recesses of memory. Nor is there any great significance in the fact that the confession of such a "weakness" strikes a chord in the breast of the ordinary individual who reads of it, but that this is the case is unquestionably true. Indeed, the acknowledgment, by one who has come to be regarded as possessing more than ordinary acumen and ability and who is occupying a position of commanding importance in the world of today, that at bottom he is but little different from his companions who have not traveled so far up the ladder of human achievement stirs these latter to a recognition of his outstanding merits in other directions in a way that mere accomplishment of itself could hardly ever do.

Swift, in his imitation of Horace, wrote about two hundred years ago:

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year;
A handsome house to lodge a friend;
A river at my garden's end;
A terrace wild, and half a rood
Of land set out to plant a wood.

And many another has unconsciously echoed his wish without knowing that it had been put so pleasantly by one of the poets. Similarly many a one has in his boyhood "rather hoped to keep store," as Calvin Coolidge recently told Bruce Barton—in an admirably conceived interview for the Associated Press—and through him millions of readers, was his aim in years gone by. But the fact that he has dared to tell the world that he never dreamed of being the Chief Executive of the United States in his boyhood days will serve to link him to his great constituency by an intangible bond that is woven out of that high regard for inherent ability that is so striking a characteristic of the average typical American.

There is no attempt herein to intimate that a high ideal does not help toward a high achievement. But a mistake that is sometimes made is to believe that any ideal is higher than a strong and determined effort to weld into character those qualities that make for true success in every branch of endeavor. And the President defined his ideal of "true success" as performing a real service for one's fellow men. Though his aim in boyhood may have merely been to keep store, there was back in his thought that capacity for hard work and untiring, unselfish effort which has so distinguished his later years. Not everyone can be the President of the United States, but everyone can learn some lessons from Mr. Coolidge's example of humility in early training and of success built upon a bedrock foundation.

The people of Canada have about reached an agreement on one important subject, after coming through the second general election in twelve months. There is widespread concurrence that less personal recrimination is desirable in election politics. While public opinion is strongly behind any necessary action to clean house in the Dominion Administration, it is felt that the cleaning should be done without splashing everyone with mud in the process. Positive statesmanship, rather than negative politics, is desirable in Canada, as it is wherever public opinion is wide-awake.

While it may readily be agreed that the facts in the case warrant the charge made by Henry A. Barnhart, president of the Indiana Telephone Association, at the annual convention in Indianapolis, that the action of a "leading public utility man" in making large contributions of money in the recent Illinois primary campaign was a "flagrant violation of the ethics of business integrity," it must be realized that the matter has an even more important bearing. There should be no need to emphasize this significance to the members of the group to which the remarks were addressed, or to those comprising similar groups of capitalists and investors who have contended, usually quite convincingly, that the public is best served and most reliably assured of continuing acceptable service by utility corporations which are privately owned and operated under sympathetic public supervision.

The stock-in-trade argument of these champions of private ownership has long been that any policy of state or municipal proprietorship of these utilities must unavoidably offer the opportunity for their exploitation by politicians, thus lessening the efficiency of the service rendered while naturally tending to increase its cost. This argument has, apparently, won popular support. But how is it to be reconciled with the admitted facts disclosed by the investigation into the source of funds contributed to the senatorial candidates in Illinois? The chief beneficiary of the contributions made by the head of a large group of midwestern utility companies was, until a few days ago, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, charged with powers of supervisory control over all public service corporations, including that of fixing rates. He is now the candidate of his party to stand in November for election to the United States Senate.

It is not to be wondered at that those who are responsible for the successful administration of wealthy public utility corporations and who seek a continuance of the present policy which is claimed to assure their freedom from petty interference by such state and municipal officials as might make them a political football, see in the deliberate willingness of one of their number to enter into a questionable alliance with powerful politicians a serious breach of their code of ethics.

But the transgression may prove to be more than one involving this unwritten law. The public can draw only one logical conclusion from the Illinois case. This is that if these corporations seek, through liberal contributions to the campaign funds of political candidates for public office, to curry favor and thereby gain for themselves some secret advantage, then they should not complain if they are compelled, finally, to yield their franchises and their properties to complete public control if it is made apparent that their interests, rather than those of the people they serve, are protected by such secret alliances.

As a natural result and by-product of the recent news that the Government of India had been impelled to speak firmly to the Nizam of Hyderabad concerning questionable matters in the administration of his province, an article is current describing how the Nizam lives today in India as Oriental potentates lived in the long ago when Sheherazade told stories to King Shahriar. "The old Province of Hyderabad, in Central India," one reads, "has never heard even as a distant rumble the noise of Western civilization. Its picturesque ruler, the Nizam, might have stepped out of the Old Testament. . . . Not for anything the modern world could offer would he spoil the fixed antiquity of his beloved province. Transportation is still largely by 'lumbering elephant' and 'resigned camel'; nor, one judges, does even the Nizam own an automobile.

From a point of view often expressed in our own West, the simplest citizen in his flivver is richer than the Nizam of Hyderabad on his gilded, but gasless, throne. (One may suspect that perhaps he has a car of his own and simplifies the motor problem as we of the West know it, by forbidding anybody else to have one; but in this case the old province would sometimes hear a noise familiar to Western civilization, and the lumbering elephant would try to run away and the resigned camel become impatient.) Yet it would appear that the Nizam has been experimenting with electricity, and even outdistanced the West in utilizing it to settle what Occidentals sometimes call the "servant girl question." One may read that his dinners are eaten from gold plate, and "once when it pleased His Majesty to have no servants about, his food glided over the table, propelled by electricity. A guest pressed a small gold button beside his plate," and the desired sustenance—"spiced peacock," for example—"slid up to him and paused." But the Nizam soon tired of this perfected cafeteria, and the noiseless, barefoot retainers resumed their service of the spiced peacock.

It is interesting to think how little there is in the life of the Nizam, as thus reported, that seems likely to disconcert a simple citizen, rich in possession of his flivver. Who, after all, in our Western civilization would be a Nizam if he had to give up his motorcar? Oriental dances entertain him, but so do they often entertain the simple citizen when he goes to the "movies," though the management does not provide him a silken cushion to sit on. He is rich, but he has a good deal of real work to do in the management of his province. He is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns as a faithful ally of the British Government, but he is an ally who must eventually sit up and take notice when the other ally speaks firmly. Poets may for a moment be fascinated to read that the Nizam writes poetry, and "issues an edict that all his people must buy his songs and pay for them in gold." But a poet in his heart wishes to be read and admired, as well as purchased, and in that respect the poor Nizam is no better circumstanced than anybody else. For these various reasons it is rather a good thing that the Western world should now and then be reminded of the "glories" of an Oriental potentate.

Editorial Notes

"The crying need of New England dairymen is more alfalfa and less timothy," Prof. L. F. Grabee, of the University of Wisconsin recently told a gathering at the University of New Hampshire. That need is apparent when it is realized that New England pays \$35,000,000 a year for cattle feed, costing from \$35 to \$50 a ton, which alfalfa, costing from \$10 to \$12 a ton to produce, can largely supplant. Interesting experiments by the Kentucky College of Agriculture recently proved that an acre of alfalfa, yielding three tons of hay, will produce approximately 8900 quarts of milk, while an acre of timothy, yielding one and one-half tons of hay, is capable of producing only 2800 quarts of milk. The advantage of a superior amount of lime in alfalfa and the clover hay's proclivity for bringing nitrogen to the soil, rather than taking it away, are other reasons why growing alfalfa is profitable.

When the mountainous kingdom of Nepal, on the northwestern Indian border, liberated nearly 58,000 slaves recently, the system of human bondage lost one of its last footholds. Nepal, an independent State, was not affected when Great Britain liberated 12,000,000 slaves in her East Indian possessions in 1843. The Pennsylvania Abolition Society was founded in 1775, the Continental Congress first attempted to prohibit slave importation in 1776, and in 1788 the first move for the abolition of the slave trade was begun in the British Parliament. Human slavery existed for thousands of years, but it has only taken 150 years for enlightened thought to practically wipe it off the face of the earth.

A candidate for the United States Senate in Kentucky is "flivvering" through the State. Possibly rubber tires are an improvement over gun shoes, but the method illustrates economic as well as political progress. In Henry Clay's day, less than one-tenth of the voters could be reached during the course of a campaign. In the time of John G. Carlisle, probably one-third of the enfranchised Kentuckians had an opportunity to see or hear a state-wide candidate. Today state and county roads criss-cross every Kentucky district, as they do in every state, and while some are unimproved, they still present "stumping" facilities far superior to the muleback method of days that are gone.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA

IT HAS been my fortune to be in Canada during each of the last two elections, as well as in previous years. Two conclusions stand out. One is the absence of any really vital political issue between the parties. The other is the marked rise during the last three years in Canada's confidence in her own economic future. Whereas everybody not long since was talking about bad times, now everybody is quietly convinced that the tide of prosperity has begun to flow.

So far as a visitor can judge, there were no outstanding national issues or national personalities in the forefront of the recent electoral encounter. The fundamentals of Canada's political life, the fundamentals which have governed its politics for many years, remained unchanged. The East is high tariff, because it is the manufacturing center. The West is low tariff, because it is mainly farming communities. But there is no likelihood of any drastic modification of the tariff whichever party is in power.

Again, the Quebec or French-Canadian vote, though now Liberal in name, is entirely Conservative in aims. It is against any alteration in the national status of Canada, lest it should lose the constitutional guarantees for its language and religion, which are contained in the Confederation Act of 1867, while it is averse to any active co-operation in wars or adventures overseas. The English-speaking vote, on the other hand, is divided between those who are ardent believers in active association with Great Britain and the other members of the British Commonwealth and those who would prefer not secession but that Canada should pursue a more independent national policy of her own in the sphere of international activities.

The recent election, like the election of last year, showed no alteration in this state of affairs. There is a fundamental deadlock between East and West about the tariff. There is a fundamental deadlock between French Canada with its solid bloc of more than seventy votes in a House of some 240, and the two sections of English-speaking Canada about the future relations of Canada to the British Empire and the rest of the world.

Why, therefore, the change in public sentiment which resulted in relative victory for Mr. Meighen and the Conservatives last October, and actual victory for Mr. Mackenzie King and the Liberals this September? It is difficult, if not impossible, for the visitor to judge, but here are some considerations which have been collected from more expert sources.

The main reason seems to have been the increased vitality of the Liberal Party itself. Though the constitutional issue does not seem to have made a deep impression on the country, for the average man likes Lord Byng personally and thinks that both Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Meighen blundered in their handling of the issue, it undoubtedly revived the fighting vigor of the party which had always stood against Downing Street interference in Canada in the past. It seems to have had more vigor, better organization and more enthusiasm than its opponents.

Then there were other factors. The West withdrew the support it had given to the high tariff Conservatives eleven months ago. The question of whether the rights of the Roman Catholics to separate schools in Alberta should be reaffirmed, a question which Mr. Mackenzie King had answered in the affirmative and Mr. Meighen in the negative, threw the hierarchy pretty definitely on the Liberal

side. In the absence of any overriding national issue, local personalities and questions played an effective part. The victory of the Liberals does not seem likely to involve any change in the general policy which has been followed during the last five years. It will be taken as evidence that the view of the Canadian people is that the Governor-General should always act upon the advice of his ministers and not endeavor to act as an umpire to see that the two sides have fair play. Possibly a resolution to this effect may be introduced into the new House of Commons. Otherwise the policy of the Government in external matters seems likely to remain unchanged.

The central fact of the election is that there is once more a stable Government and a stable majority in power. The three-party or multiparty system which has worked such havoc with democracy in Europe since the war, and which has threatened to dislocate government both in Canada and Great Britain, has been practically overcome. Mr. Mackenzie King will have a clear majority of at least thirty in the new Parliament and will no longer be dependent on the Progressives of the West.

Canada is notoriously faithful to its party favorites. Both Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier held office for periods of between fifteen and twenty years, periods of which politicians elsewhere dream but which they never expect to see come true in their own experience. There are prophets who say that the Liberals will now get a lease of power for ten or a dozen years, all the more so because prosperity is coming Canada's way, and whatever government is in power will reap the benefit.

But however the electoral wind of opinion may blow, and that depends mainly upon events over which no politician can exercise control, the future of Canada looks very rosy. She has an immense estate and a vigorous population of excellent stock and fine traditions, while no insuperable difficulties in the way of her growth and prosperity are present in themselves. Today the real problems which confront her at the moment are the development of her resources, the peopling of her territory and the bridging of the barriers which separate East and West and far East and far West from the middle states.

These gaps between British Columbia and the prairie provinces, between the prairie provinces and older Canada, and between Ontario and Quebec on the one side and the Maritime Provinces on the other, are the principal challenge to Canada's national future today. But the fringe of population is steadily widening northward, the development both of mining and agriculture is on the increase, and it seems only a question of time for the present contrast between the immense size of Canada on the map and the narrow margin of its population along its southern border to disappear.

Behind these immediate questions lie others. There is the difficult matter of co-operation between English-speaking and French Canadian, a difficulty increased by the difference in religion and between the modern progressivism of the West and an almost medieval conservatism in Quebec. There is the whole problem of Canada's relations to its sister states of the British Commonwealth, to its great neighbor to the south, and to the League of Nations. These questions, however, seem to belong to the future rather than to the present. Economic development and settlement appear to be the urgent tasks of the day.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI's recent speech to the inhabitants of Pesapo, when he declared that he would defend the lira to the last, affirming at the same time that he would never inflict on the Italian people "the shame of a bankruptcy of their lira," speaks for itself. It has been generally interpreted as a promise by the head of the Government not to return to the gold standard, at least until the present serious economic crisis is over. Financial experts are now placed in a very unpleasant position, for they had been urging the Government for quite a long time to make the bold step before it was too late, pointing out the great advantages that would follow the stabilization of the currency. Assurances that the Government would, at the right moment, examine the whole problem of the return to the gold standard, were given by Count Giuseppe Volpi, the Minister of Finance, a few months ago, but it now seems that the Government has changed its policy and has decided to move in another direction, namely, to pursue a policy of revaluation of the lira with a view of bringing it to its natural value.

In this connection it is interesting to reproduce the salient points of an article, evidently inspired, published by the Popolo d'Italia, a newspaper edited by Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Prime Minister. The Italians, the Duce's brother points out, know perfectly well that the financial position of their country is sound and that its wealth is great. If the world, through envy or for cunning purposes, wishes to impose a gold lira on Italy, judging the country's financial position to be weak, the universal reply is that such a calculation is utterly mistaken. "Our work and economy we consider represent value well above that bestowed upon it in the international markets. We have been husbanding our energy and conserving our resources for a long time, and we have now enforced a series of restrictions capable of restoring the balance of our foreign trade. It is impossible, therefore, just for the sake of an abstract principle, to concentrate all our financial resources for the purpose of putting our monetary unit on a gold basis. One obstacle is the effort this would have on public opinion, which is apprehensive of such a move, as there would be some inevitable financial failures. The only benefit would go to those who fear our competition, and who, in such an event, would only consent to help us offering loans on hard terms."

"Italian finance," the article continues, "has faced such crises before and has always come through successfully by stringent economy and hard work; as in the years 1896 to 1898, from which arose the prosperity of 1908 to 1910. The Fascist Government will never agree to a gold lira, but they will defend their currency as one body by putting in order first the public finances and then the general finances of the community. Estimates of our wealth cannot be made by foreigners—we will make our own estimates, and we are proud to assert that we are wealthy enough and independent enough not to be imposed upon by those who, by saddling us with their money standard, would put us into economic bondage and, indirectly, political bondage. We will not have a gold lira. After all, the term 'gold lira' is only an expression. Our paper currency has a value higher than the current level, and it will progressively ascend toward better rates. To yield now would be to fall into the trap laid by a greedy, envious foreign plutocracy at the moment when the crisis has been definitely overcome."

Not long ago Signor Mussolini remarked that "we Italians have need of territory because we are prolific and desire to remain prolific." A proof of the prolificness of the Italian race has just been given by the publication of official statistics, prepared by direct orders of the Prime Minister. According to these statistics, there are in Italy about 20,000 families with more than ten children. It would be interesting to know the number of families having the same number of children in other countries, and it is hoped that the Italian statistical bureau will supply the information in due course. The province possessing the greatest number of prolific families is Treviso, in Venetia, with 1032; then come Milan, Padua, and Udine. Naples is sixth, Florence eighth, Rome the thir-

teenth with 517, and Imperia is at the bottom of the list with only four prolific couples. The conclusion that is drawn from these figures is that large families are prevalent in the north of Italy and not among the rural classes of the south, as was hitherto believed.

The remarkable development of the Italian shipping and shipbuilding industry during the last few years can be realized by the fact that, among the European countries, Italy ranks next to Great Britain in the volume of tonnage under construction. Italy is now building approximately one-seventh of the total tonnage being built in the whole world, and comes first in the construction of large ships. Almost all the navigation companies receive financial assistance from the Government, and this year the annual subsidy has been increased by nearly \$5,000,000 lire.

All public manifestations, including those organized by scientific, intellectual, sporting and benevolent associations, are to be strictly controlled by the Government, according to a decree just promulgated by the Home Minister, with the approval of the Prime Minister. This decree is described by the Fascist press as one of exceptional importance for the national education of Italy, and its application will naturally mark the end of all sorts of public manifestations by associations which are not strictly Fascist or well looked upon by the Fascist authorities. The decree is also applicable to non-Italian associations established in this country, even if their purpose is charitable or instructive. A Fascist journal in endorsing this new decree, goes so far as to suggest that such foreign associations as the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army, or the international clubs of writers should be strictly watched and purified, if not altogether thrust back across the frontier.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Mr. Bullitt's Position on Enforcement

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In an article appearing in a recent issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, relative to the political situation in the State of Washington, the following statement is made: "The Democrats have two nominees: A. Scott Bullitt, who, according to the Anti-Saloon League and the state superintendent, B. N. Hicks, does not advocate the repeal of the prohibition laws, but rather their nullification." . . . This may be the statement of Mr. Hicks, but if it is his statement, he is inaccurate. He is a stranger in this State and probably is being imposed upon by the designing Republican political machine.

Mr. Bullitt has been very positive in his statement of his position, which is simply this: He accepts without change or modification the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, letting these two fundamentals of law alone as they are. He believes that the vital issue is the enforcement or nonenforcement of the law, and he is very desirous of enforcing the laws. He believes that the local authorities are better able to enforce the law than are federal agents, and would thus place the direct responsibility upon one unit of government. He believes that the federal agents should be placed on the border to stop the importation of liquor and to stop interstate traffic in liquor. He does not believe in divided responsibility. He thinks this change can be made by presidential executive order.

George F. Cotterill, former Mayor of Seattle and a leading "dry" of the United States, holding the second position in the world in the International Order of Good Templars, is actively supporting Mr. Bullitt, as against Mr. Jones, and has accepted Mr. Bullitt's position on the liquor question.

In fairness to your readers, I hope your valuable paper will give space to this corrected statement, as the great masses of the people of the State of Washington are supporting Mr. Bullitt, and that includes the great majority of Monitor readers in the State.

Seattle, Wash. HENRY M. WHITE.